OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,434 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
— Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th „
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th „ Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	500	L Reeves	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

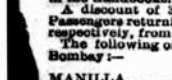
Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

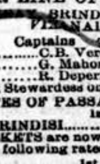
	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. „
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-  HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	2,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	2,800	400	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1 Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

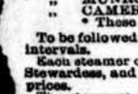
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN	FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th July.
* „	MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	10th Aug.
* „	MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	20th „
„	CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st „

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

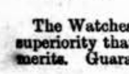
Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Captain D. G. MACKENZIE, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse, who died at Karachee on the 6th July, 1885, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

M. M. CARPENDALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Jacobabad, Upper Sind, 10th July, 1885.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mel. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th July, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.
Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-8, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Under vests or sleeping suits.
Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-8 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-12 per yard.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents to the sole Proprietors :
TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

		Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners	per pack.	1 12
Do. „	per doz.	17 0
Do. „ and gilt edges	per pack.	2 0
Do. „ „	per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges.	per pack.	1 8
	per doz.	17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality	per pack.	2 0
	per doz.	22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ZEPHYR SPONGY GAUZE UNDER-CLOTHING.

THESE are by far the best articles of the kind that have been as yet introduced into India. Whilst they readily absorb perspiration, they keep the body warm and thus prevent a sudden chill; at the same time the texture is yielding, that they will be found more comfortable in wear than any other material.

		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Vests, half sleeves	per half doz. from	30 0
Silk and Thread Vests, half sleeves	„ „	30 0
Lisle Thread Vests, half sleeves	„ „	18 0
Silk and Wool Pants		36 0
Silk and Thread Pants		36 0
Lisle Thread Pants		22 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 188 .

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointments of Messrs Gilbert and Honegger, who joined the Board in place of Messrs. Payne and Spinner.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes-street, on MONDAY, August 3rd, 1885, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect a Director in place of the one retiring, who is eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Messrs Gilbert and Honegger who joined the Board in place of Messrs. Payne and Spinner.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the James Greaves Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1885.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to approve of the appointment of Mr. Gilbert who joined the Board in place of Mr. Payne.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to pass the following special Resolution :—

That Article 127 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting between the words "their Shares" and "but no Dividend" the words "but in case all the Shares have not been paid up in full then in proportion to the amount paid up and the periods for which the same have been paid."

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Connaught Mills Co., Ld., will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Account made up to the 30th June, 1885.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to approve of the appointment of Mr. Gilbert, who joined the Board in place of Mr. Payne.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 23-32 pr. Re.	
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5 8		
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 6⅞	„
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 7	„
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland	1 7¼	„
Sovereigns, Rs. 12-12 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

Reserved Seats	Rs 4
Family tickets for 3	Rs 10
Second Seats	Rs 2
Back Seats	Re 1

Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.—The Ship CANNANORE stranded at the river Dovy, about 40 miles north of POOREE, GANJAN, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of the concerned along with articles salved from the vessel. The sale will take place at POOREE on 15th August, 1885.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

WANTED,

FOR the Northern Bengal State Railway, a CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER competent to execute all repairs to Railway Clocks and Watches. Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem.

Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the Loco. Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

A. MORTON,
Locomotive Superintendent.
Loco. Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, the 18th July, 1885.

THE MOST PERFECT
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
MADE

Indestructible Registering Index, Magnifying Front enabling the observer to read off the temperature accurately without the danger of error.
Each Rs. 7.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST OUT
Rs. 5, by post Rs. 5-5, or by V.P.P. Rs. 5-9.
WYVERN'S
CULINARY JOTTINGS,
Being a Treatise in Thirty Chapters
ON
REFORMED COOKERY
FOR
ANGLO-INDIANS
With Thirty Menus worked out in Detail,
5TH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.
THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½lb. Tin.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SIXES THERMOMETERS.
REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale Japanned case	10 0
BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.	
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube Japanned Metal case 8 in.	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in.	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in.	3 0
BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.	
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
10 in. do. do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6 8
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.	
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constructed Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bombay Army List, July	2 0
Bengal Army List	2 8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, June	2 4
Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute	1 0
All in a Garden Fair; by W. Besant	1 4
Ambulance Work; by R. L. Roberts	1 8
Anyhow Stories for Children, by Mrs. Clifford.	0 10
Behind the the Footlights, or the Stage as I knew it; by W. Day	0 10
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June, 85	4 4
The Dark House; by G. M Fenn	0 10
Discourses in America; by M. Arnold	3 0
Domestic Electricity; by C. J. Warton	5 12
Gout in its Clinical Aspects; by J. M. Granville	3 12
Handbook of International Law; by T. Lawrence	2 0
Honest Davie: A Novel; by F. Barrett	1 4
Knight of the Black Forest; by G. D. Litchfield	1 8
Gaspar's Crystoleum	0 10
do. Canvasine	0 10
Literature of the French Renaissance (Essay); by A. Tilley	3 12
Man's Birthright, or Higher Law of Property; by E. H. Clark	0 10
Manual of Colloquial Arabic; by Rev. A. Tien.	4 12
Priest in Politics; by P. J. Smith	0 6
Readings from the Dane; by J. F. Vicary	0 10
The Royal Highlanders, or the Black Watch in Egypt; by J. Grant	1 4
Russia's Next Move towards India	0 6
Secret of Death, and other Poems; by E. Arnold	4 12
Short Flights; by A. E. I.	0 10
Simplex Lawn Tennis Score Sheets (ten)	0 6
Singing in Schools; by A. B. Haskens	1 4
Singleheart and Doubleface; by C. Read	1 4
Treatise on Manufacture of Soap, Candles, etc; by W. L. Carpenter	6 12
Victor Hugo, His Life and Work; by G. B. Smith	3 12
English Student Life and Peking	7 8
Zig-Zag: a Quiet Story; by G. M. Blackburne	3 12
SUMMER NUMBERS.	
Illustrated London News with (Coloured Plate)	1 0
Graphic (with Coloured Plate)	1 0
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Girl's Own Paper	0 6
All the Year Round	0 6
Argosy	0 6
Young wadies Journal vol. 25 (Jan to June '85)	4 12
Bell's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology (Cassell's Manuals)	4 12
Butlin's Diseases of the Tongue (Cassell's Manuals)	5 12
Daughter of the Philistines: a Novel	1 4
The Diamond Cross; by W. S. Hayward	1 4
Flower of Doom, by Mrs. Betham-Edwards	3 12
Golden Shaft; by Charles Gibbon	1 4
Handycraft for Handy People	1 8
Hunt Room Stories and Yachting Yarns	1 4
Joan Merryweather; by K. Saunders	1 4
Leicester; An Au Autobiograph; by F W L Adams	3 12
The Margrave; by W. G. Craven	1 4
Mistress of Tayne Court; by Mrs. Marshall	3 4
Mother Darling	0 10
Mr. Scarborough's Family; by A. Trollope	1 4
Notre Dame; by Victor Hugo	1 8
Peeress and Player; by F. Marryat	1 4
Sir Victor's Choice; by Annie Thomas	1 4
Tinted Venus; by F. Anstey (Author of (*Vice versa.*)	0 10
Rogues and Vagabonds; by G. R. Sims	1 4
Vera Nevil; by Mrs. H.L. Cameron	1 4
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.	
The Journal of Indian Art, Nos. 1 to 5, each	1 0
A List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1883-84	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware	0 8
Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Governments of India of some selected objects shown in the third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art opened at Simla on 24th September 1884	35 6

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry ...	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	..

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR
COMPLETE AND HIGH-CLASS STOCK OF GOODS.

Price Lists of the various Departments on application.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated ... SILVER LEVER WATCH. ... hunting or half hunting case. ... "Speciality" cannot be surpassed ... We only repeat what is said ... to posses, one of these watches : ... the best watch I ever had in my ... I never miss an opportunity to ... and it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above
Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
BOMBAY.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that
S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... Rs 850
„ „ in solid Ebonized „ ... „ 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

TOWER CLOCK FACTORY,
NO. 24 CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ABOVE FACTORY has been established with a view principally to manufacturing locally EVERY CLASS of TOWER, TURRET, MILL AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS or PUBLIC CLOCKS or TIME-PIECES, WITH DIALS from 2 to 40 FEET or MORE in DIAMETER.

Having secured the services of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manufacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION AT
MARCKS AND COMPANY. LD.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are acknowledged the best for their simplicity, rapidity, and durability. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ANTI-MOTH PAPER—An absolute protection from Moths, Mildew, and Infection. As 10 per packet.—BARTON Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EUREKA PENS.—The latest Novelty, suitable to write in any position. Box of assorted ones, 6 As. Post free, 7 As.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Plants of all kinds, the best Rose Trees.—Apply to No. 55, opposite Mazagon Castle.

BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—and Ofmanstores.

WANTED, by a gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, a BED-ROOM with bath-room attached.—Address C. P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, A GOOD COMPOSITOR for a small up-country press. Pay, Rs. 35 per month.—Apply THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OPTISCH DECORATED GLOBES, for K-oil Lamps, Rs. 2 each. Tasteless Castor-oil, 8 annas per bottle. Scrap Albums from Re. 1 each, &c.—Pallonjee, Confectioner, Elphinstone-circle.

FOR SALE, BAY ARAB GALLOWAY, 14 hands, aged 8, quiet, good-tempered, believed perfectly sound. Price, Rs. 350.—Captain MACPHERSON, Karwar.

WANTED, a competent CHIEF ENGINEER for the s.s. Nederland en Orange. Also 2nd and 3rd Engineer.—Apply with testimonials, to, Visram Ebrahim & Co., Khoja Mohla.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.—Wanted at once an EUROPEAN WOMAN to help to take charge of 3 children, youngest aged one month, in return for passage. Apply personally to Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, Colaba.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.—A choice collection just received. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

SELF-WORKING TABLE PUNKHAS, elegant and strong. Prices Rs. 25 and 50, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the ...Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

FOR SALE, a grey CABULEE GELDING, 13-3, sound, strong and up to weight, aged. Quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 250. Apply to W. G. BETHAM, Nasik.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. ALLACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

HOOPING COUGH.—FERNANDES and Co.'s Herbal Embrocation, the celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine at Re. 1 only per Phial.

FOR SALE 150° and 125° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL of Arnold Hines Co. Brands. Apply to Tharia Topan or Godown-keeper at Mazagon.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM in good order, suitable for single horse. Price, Rs. 525. Open to reasonable offer.—Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

WANTED AT ONCE, A EUROPEAN STEWARD for the Bombay Club; with previous experience in a Club or Regimental Mess preferred. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with free board and quarters. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

RHINE WINE FOR SALE, consisting of Nierstüner at Rs. 15 per dozen. Hoopheimer at Rs. 18 per dozen. Rhauenthaler at Rs. 30 per dozen. Also Brauerei Paulshohi Beer at Rs. 5-4 bottle and Rs. 3-4 per dozen pint and Angostura Bitters by Ch. A. Siezert at Rs. 18 per dozen pint. Apply to the United Merchants Company, Limited.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations.—PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

THE undersigned have stock of Messrs. MAPPIN WEBB'S celebrated TABLE ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, &c., CUTLERY, which they are prepared to sell in small lots to suit customers from 5 to 10 per cent. under prices asked by retail houses selling the same class of goods.

Messrs. RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
No. 7, Hummum-street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of following monsoon articles :—Water-proof suits (Black and White) generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 10 a suit. Water-proof sheet with warm lining for carriages and horses at Rs. 8 and 10. Coachman's broadcloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed coat and trouser at Rs. 10-12-14-16-25. Tweed over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size) Rs. 6 a set. Seal skin hats with flap from Rs. 6 to 10. Tweed hat at Rs. 2 and 2½. White Linen Table cloth 60 in. broad Re. 1 a yard. Ivory handle silk Umbrella Rs. 10. White waterproof cloth 60 in. broad Rs. 4 a yard. Railway Rug Rs. 12. These articles are sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a ... horse, height 14-3, weight-carrier —good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2¼ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of yesterday reports no change of any kind, Consols being still 99⅜, and Indian securities, both Sterling and rupee, the same as quoted yesterday. Other markets, however, show rather more signs of life, Linseed being quoted 3d. for Calcutta and 6d. per quarter higher for Bombay quality. Poppyseed 6d. better.

It is in Cotton, however, that the strongest indications of a reaction are apparent. Although the operatives in Oldham have gone out on strike to the number of 25,000, which in an ordinary way ought to depress the staple, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, while futures in New York were 14 points up. Ready Cotton was no dearer; on the contrary, Mid-uplands in Liverpool come 1-16 easier at 5 7-16d., and it may be that distant Cotton is rising on the strength of less favourable crop accounts from America, irrespective of the position of spot stuff. Manchester is reported firm with an upward tendency, and Reuter's quotation for 40's Twist is advanced ⅛d. per lb., so that a continuation of the strike for a few weeks might be rather an advantage to the trade than otherwise.

The local market for Cotton has made no move to-day. In fact, the market at the moment can scarcely be said to exist, as we hear of no transactions passing.

WHEAT rather tends easier. Private advices from home are said to be weaker, and although rates are unchanged sellers are more disposed to do business. We still quote No. 1 Soft White Rs. 3-13½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-12 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, and Rs. 4-14½ for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are again the turn in favour of shippers, Wheat for Liverpool being down to 15s. and Measurement to 17s. 6d. Nor are any large lines of cargo offering at even these rates. It is evident that any improvement is more likely to come from a reduced supply of tonnage than increased shipments. Closing rates are:—

	Wheat.	Cotton.	Same.
Liverpool.....Ready	15 to 16-3d.	17-6d. to 18-9d.	
Open Charter.. "	20 to 21-3d.		
Havre......... "	21-3d.		
Antwerp ...... "	21-3d.		
Marseilles ..... "	20s.		
Trieste-Venice. "	22-6d. (at 2s. ex.)		

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day with an advance of 1-32d. per rupee. The improvement comes from Calcutta, whence rates were quoted 1-16d. higher this morning. Here there is no increase in the amount of private paper offering. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand.........	1-6 25-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.............	1-6⅛d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6 27-32d.	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 29-32d.	
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·00¼ to ½d.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very steady, but the extent of business doing has not been large. Fours open at Rs. 97½, advanced to Rs. 97⅝, and close at Rs. 97¾. Fours-and-a-half are up to Rs. 100⅛.

SHARES show a better feeling in Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 better on yesterday's rates. Other things, however, are quite unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation.........	60,000	$125	all	17¼ do.	£50
National Bank of India..............	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,265
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2.	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	190
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	62.
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	61
Khamgaum Ginning	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	Rs. 7½	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	35.
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	500
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	152½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	100	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	50
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1 250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	..

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	[illegible]	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,0	1,0	Rs 30	640
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	2..	200	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	535
Cooria Mills..........	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	6 0
City of Bombay........	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,0	2,0	..	140
Dhun Mills...........	1,000	1,0 0	1,	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,50	5	5	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,25	1,	1,	2	585
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	5	5	..	450
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	85
Hindustan Mills.......	1,200	1,	1,00	Rs. 40	750
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	7	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,	1,	Rs 50	065
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	..	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1, 0	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	5	5	Rs. 40	.5
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,0	1,	Rs 3.	990
Khandeish..	750	1,0	1,	Rs. 3.	830
Khatao Mackunlee ...	1,000	1,0	1,	Rs. 40	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,40
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	615
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1 00	1,0	Rs. 25	1,090
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	2	Rs. 9	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas...	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,325
National Spinning...	800	1,00	1,00		530
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.........	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1 500	1,00	1,0	Rs. 20	975
riental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	487½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	120
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	250	250	6¾	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000		685
Ripon................	641	1,000	1,0	..	685
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	380
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills........	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1	1,00	Rs. 25	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain J Merrifield, cleared yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

THE steam-ship Monkseaton, 1,891 tons, Captain W Weigtman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steam-ship Benvenue, 2,032 tons, Captain F Newson, sails to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE A H Lloyd's steam-ship Medusa, 1,776 tons, Captain R Depens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (1st inst), with a general cargo, Mr Gavansich as first and 5 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Indus, 2,089 tons, Captain E W Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (24th June), with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to London—Mr Matherson. From Sydney to Bombay—Surg J Blood. From Melbourne to London—Mr and Mrs Knee. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr S W Wills. From Singapore to Bombay—Mr A V Jordon. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr C H Allen, James Hodge, and 5 natives.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Indus (s)	Breeze	Sydney, June 24.
	Medusa (s).........	Depens	Trieste, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Peshwa (s)	Carson......	Calcutta.
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield ...	Bussorah.
	Monkseaton (s) ..	Weightman.	Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Kerbella, for London, &c.
" Selembria, for Antwerp.
" Indus, for London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Salembria s—9 packages machinery, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 10 cases corn flour, S A Telang.
Clan Forbes s—80 cases sulphuric acid, E Pallonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—30 cases machinery, and 2 wheels, E D Sassoon.
Selembria s—68 bales printing paper, B Shapoorji; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim; 101 kegs iron rose nails, R Sullemanji; 25 cases slates, M Essoofbhoy; 501 bundles sheet iron, V Nuthoo.
Clan Ogilvie s—2 packages bacon and ham, Pearse and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 case metal watches, H E Abdoola.
Manilla s—1 box gold coins (Rs 3,735), M Jaitha and Co; 35 cases vermouth and 70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji; 206 cases brandy, J Nowrojee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—25 cases vermouth, Henry Gluckman and Co.
Manilla s—30 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—101 kegs iron rose nails and 30 cases matches, M Esmailj; 19 packages earthenware, S M Fazali; 33 cases matches, A Ebrahimji; 50 cases matches, A Shaikadam.
Mirzapore (s)—5 cases varnish, E Essubji.
Westbourne s—3 cases glassware, A Salmon.
Rydal Hall s—25 cases bottle corks, M Bhickajee.
Surat s—20 cases beer, The United Merchants Company.
Loodiana s—4 cases still burgundy; Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—101 bales cotton, N Ghalla; 102 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 54 bales wool, S Dassomull.
Victoria s—772 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,798 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 41 bales wool and 15 bales gunny rags, D Merwanjee and Co.
Guilford s—200 bales cotton, S Charles Forbes and Co; 500 cwts shells, H Copum; 277½ tons cubic teak square, Wallace and Co.
Clan Forbes s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Salmon; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Luckmandass; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Rydal Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, P Sejajee.

FOR HULL.

Waverly s—800 cwts crushed bones, C Mahomed; 400 cwts myrabollams, G Jaithanee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—5,2?0 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Kerbella s—4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Euxine s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Altrato s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khedive s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—51 cwts sandalwood, R Habibhoy; 50 bales twist, S N Talati; 3¾ cwts ivory, J Peerbhoy and Co; 2¾ cwts ivory, C Ebram; 500 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 101 chests opium, N J Ebraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 25 bales twist, the Anglo Indian S and W Co; 122 bales twist, and 28 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon; 5 bales piece-goods, C Macdonald; 100 bales twist and 101 chests opium, D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

196-85—Bomanjee and another—Munchabai vs Rahimatbai and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

124-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another, vs. Nursingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas, vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others.—Little, S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.
80-84—M. M. Munshi—Pestonji Cowasji Sanjana, vs. Maneckbai and another—Tobin and R.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 21.

Strong, Col, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Pishin.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Lloyd, Lt, 23rd Mad N I, on duty, to Hoshungabad.
Strong, Col, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, to Poona.
Bernard, Lt, 32nd N I, to join, to Cuttack.
Young, Lt, 2nd Essex Regt, to join, to Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confirm the admission of Babu Ashutosh Gupta to employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency in accordance with the rules issued under section 5 of the Statute 33, Vic., cap. 3.

Medical.—With reference to Home Dept Notification No. 256, dated the 26th July, 1883, the services of Surg E G Russell, M B, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Govt of Benl.

Surg U N Mukerji, Indian Medical Service, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin Railway.

Police.—The services of Mr G B Havelock, Asst Supdt of Police, 1st Grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Benl from 1st Aug 1885.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J M Fleming, B S C, 4th Benl Infy, is appointed to be an Asst Supdt of the 2nd Grade, Survey of India Dept., on probation, from 3rd inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions were made in the Berar Commission, from 11th May 1885, vice Mr R D Hare, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut-Col J FitzGerald, or until further orders:—

Mr H S Nicholetts, Asst Commr of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Depy Commr of the 3rd Class.

Lieut-Col R S Thompson, Asst Commr of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Asst Commr of the 1st Class.

The following temporary appointments were made in the Bhopal Battn, from 13th June 1885, vice Col J D Hall, retired, and pending the arrival of Col J Miller and Maj J Burne:—

Maj C Ransford, Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt E S Masters, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command.

Lieut P A Watson, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant.

Under section 4 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, the following sub pro tem appointments are made, from 24th April 1884, to the 2nd Feby 1885, inclusive, owing to the absence of Mr J W Alexander, Principal of the Residency College at Indore, on furlough:—

Mr J Mather, Supdt of the Rajkumar College in Bundelcund, to the Principal of the Residency College at Indore.

Mr. A. Mitchell, Head Master of the Kamthi Zilla School, in the Central Provinces, to be Supdt of the Rajkumar College in Bundelcund.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsr. Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Monsr L. Vossion.

Khazi Syud Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Attache in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V. on the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st of July 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Major R V Riddell, R E having been granted leave for 3 months, and Maj A W Baird, R E having been appointed to officiate for him, Maj Riddell made over and Maj Baird received charge of the Office of Mint Master, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 10th July, 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Staff—The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, from 10th June 1885:—

To be Aide-de-Camp—Ressaidar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C S I, Khan Bahadur, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp—Subadar-Maj Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, 23rd Ben Infy.

Quartermaster-General's Department—Maj G F Young, Depy-Asst Quartermaster-Genl, to be Asst Quartermaster-Genl, vice Col H B Hanna, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt R K Ridgeway, V C, B S C Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 38th Bel Infy, to be Depy Asst Quartermaster-General, from 23rd June 1885.

Military Accounts Department.—Lieut W St J Richardson, Bombay S C, Wing Officer and Adjutant 23rd Bombay Native Infy, to be Asst Mily Accountant, on probation, from 23rd June 1885.

Commissariat.—Maj E C Elliston, Sub-Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 1st class (on furlough), to be Asst Commr-Genl for Transport, 4th Class; Capt E M Nedham, Sub-Asst Commy-Genl for Transport 2nd Class, to be Sub-Asst Commy-Genl for Transport, 1st Class; Capt J Willcocks, Leinster Regt, Offg Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, is confirmed in that appointment,—from 9th July, 1885, vice Maj L T Bishop, Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 4th Class, who has resigned that appointment.

Punjab Frontier Force.—No 3 Mountain Battery.—Lieut T W G Bryan, R A, to be Offg 2nd Subaltern vice Lieut F T Cole, R A, on furlough, dated 28th Apl 1885.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Col A G Ross, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, vice Col H C P Rice, who has vacated that appointment;

Lieut-Col C K Mackinnon, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infy, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, vice Col Ross.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Maj A H Turner, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Col Mackinnon, from the 11th May 1885.

Hyderabad Contingent.—3rd Infantry—Lieut T D Leslie, Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the B S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, from 15th June 1885.

Promotions.—Under the promotions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Col G F Hogg, Bom S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Maj-Genl A Ritherdon, Mad S C, on the 31st May 1885.

Col F Roome, Bom S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Col G C Hankin, B S C, whose name is borne on the list of Maj-Genls of the Indian Army on the 31st May 1885.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Col in the Army.—Lieut-Col A J Doig, Bombay S C,—16th July 1885.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Captain—Lieut E W St G Welchman,—11th July 1885.

Bengal Army.—To be Lieut Cols—Maj G E Reade, Genl List, Infy, 15th July 1885: Maj H O Cumberlege, Genl List, Infy, 15th July 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The furlough for twelve months granted to Mr. J C Wyatt, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, British Burma, in Govt of Benl, P W D Notification No 246, dated 24th June, 1884, has been commuted by the Secy of State to furlough, on medical certificate, for 15 months.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 75, dated the 11th Mar 1885, the services of Col R Home, CIE, RE, Chief Engr and Jt Secy, to the Govt of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of that Govt from the afternoon of the 14th July 1885.

The services of Col J O Mayne, RE., Chief Engr, 1st Class and Secy to the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh in the P-W D, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the afternoon of the 16th July 1885, under Sec 110, rule 9 A (b) of the Civil Pension Code.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 188, dated 15th July, 1885, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions, from 17th July 1885:—

Col S T Trevor, R E, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class,—permanent.

Col A M Lang, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, sub *pro tem*, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class.—permanent.

Col C M Browne, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class.—sub *pro tem*.

The following appointment and transfers are ordered in the interest of the public service:—

Col A M Lang, R E, Offg Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr, British Burma, in the P W Dept, to the N-W P and Oudh, as Chief Engr and Secy to that Govt in the P W Dept.

Lieut-Col R G Smyth, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, and Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad in the P W D to British Burma, as Offg Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr in the P W D, with temporary rank as Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Mr J G H Glass, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, to Hyderabad, as Offg Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Resident in the P W D with temporary rank as Suptdg Engr, 3rd Class.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to mark the following temporary promotions in the classes of Supdg Engs, from dates specified.

Col J C B Browne, CSI, RE, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, from 30th April 1885.

Mr H F Story, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, from 30th April 1885.

Lieut-Col T F Dowden, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, from 14th May 1885.

Mr C Sowerby, Hony Asst Examiner in the office of the Examiner of P W A, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Assam Railways and Trading Company, with the temporary rank of Depy Examiner 2nd Grade.

Mr W H Nightingle, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr in Bengal from 13th July 1885, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr G A D Anley, or until further orders.

Telegraph.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Dept from 1st July 1885:—

Mr J A Briggs, from Supdt 4th Grade, to be Supdt 3rd Grade.

Mr W R Philipps, from Asst Supdt, 1st Grade to be Supdt 4th Grade.

AGENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr J McKee, Supdt of Forests, Rewah State, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from 25th July 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

In supersession of Director-Genl's Notification No. 55, dated the 4th May 1885, Mr. G W Winckler, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 24th Apl, 1885, in lieu of the furlough for 1 year already notified.

Mr R F Coppin, Asst Eng, 1st Grade, State Railways is granted 3 months' language leave under P W D Code, Volume I, Chapter II, ii, 27.

Mr J S Brown, Exec Eng, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the forenoon of 29th Apl 1885, the date on which he availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th July 1885.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following postings:—

Bgdir Gene E Dandridge to the Sirhind Divn, temporarily.

Bgdir Gene F B Norman, C B, to the Peshawar Dist, temporarily.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Batt Cheshire Regt.—Major C F Gleig to be Interpreter, vice Lieut R P Grove, proceeded to England, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated 21st March 1885.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Surg R Shore, M D, to the offg Medical Charge of the regiment, vice Surg A M Crofts, granted leave.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. E J Medley, supernumerary on the establishment 7th Ben Cavy, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Lieut Roberts, placed on temporary half pay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Liverpool Reg.—Lieut A H McMahon, to Rawalpindi, on private affairs, from the 12th May to 13th July 1885.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Major D C Hennessy (Genl List, Infy,) to Serampore, on medical certificate, from the 2nd May to 3rd July 1885.

3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut A W Lyster (S C), to Meerut, on private affairs, from the 10th Jan to 16th March 1885.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cavy.—Surgn Major A S Reid, M P., to the permanent Medical Charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major F Parsons permitted to retire from the service.

4th Bengal Infy.—Lieut A J Pressey, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C to be Offig Wing Officer on probation, dated 26th June 1885.

8th Bengal Infy.—Surgn Major R Reid to the [illegible] Surgn Major A S Reid.

Surgn P de Conceicao to the Offig Medical Charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major R Reid, on furlough.

17th Bengal Infy.—Surgn J F Maclaren to the offig Medical Charge of the regiment, vice Surgn G A Emerson, appointed to the charge of No 1 Field Hospital, Indian Contingent, Suakim Field Force.

45th Sikhs.—Lieut Col H G Waterfield, 2nd in-Comd 2nd Ben L Infy, to be Comdt, vice Armstrong, deceased, dated 8th July 1885.

Lieut A F Bruce, Royal Irish Rifles, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be officer Wing Officer on probation dated 1st July 1885.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col F P W Freeman (Ben S C), to Simla, on private affairs, from the 13th July to the 14th Aug 1885.

16th Lucknow Regt—Major A FitzW Taylor (S C), to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, for four months, from date of availing himself of it.

18th Bengal Infy—Major W H Browne (Ben S C), to Simla, on private affairs from the 15th July to the 15th Oct 1885. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Subsidiary rule III.

22nd Punjab Infy—Lieut L N Herbert (offg Wing Officer on probation), to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th Oct 1885. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Subsidiary rule III.

Indian Medl Service—Surgn G S A Ranking, MD, (in Medical Charge, 5th Ben Cavy), to Bombay, on private affairs, from the 1st Aug 1885 to 31st Jan 1886.

Surgn D B Spencer, in India, on medical certificate, for four months.

Erratum.—In G O C C, dated 1st July 1885, appointing Capt C Maxwell, Rl Engrs, to the Military Works Dept, for "Peshawar Divn," substitute "Meerut Command, Military Works."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"K. N. K."—No amount of excision could make the communication other than offensive. Your subsequent letter by no means mitigates the offence.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

THE question in regard to Maruchak which Lord Randolph Churchill replied to on Tuesday night, was evidently based on the statement in the *Standard* that it is probable that Russia will receive Maruchak, "in order to equalise her demand in regard to the Zulfikar Pass." The answer is that Russia has not proposed to accept Maruchak in exchange for Zulfikar, and that it is not the intention of the British Government to propose it. This statement bears the appearance of being a diplomatic evasion of the statement put forward by the Conservative organ, which is generally very well-informed in such matters. The assertion was an amplification of the statement which had previously appeared, that the Russian Government claimed strategic positions which would command the Zulfikar Pass, on the ground that the route to certain oil wells passes through it. There can be no doubt that Russia has kept the question of delimitation in the immediate neighbourhood of Zulfikar in suspense for a considerable time, and that about a week or ten days ago she preferred claims which excited considerable surprise. From the somewhat unusual wording of the Secretary of State's declaration, it is natural to infer that there is some question of ceding Maruchak, as an equivalent for [illegible] for the positions which command it[illegible] a great relief to the public mind[illegible] ment would state exactly the ex[illegible] ter of the hitch which appear[illegible] place when the negotiations w[illegible] believed, coming to a satisfacto[illegible] the exact facts were known, a[illegible] anxiety which is beginning [illegible] prevail might possibly be dissi[illegible] it is, the very insignificance of[illegible] are still in debate cause[illegible] uneasiness. The establishme[illegible] protectorate over the Korea [illegible] the general estimate of [illegible] aggressiveness of the northern [illegible]

THE manœuvres of the Pa[illegible] in Bantry Bay have give[illegible] the part that torpedoes wil[illegible] warfare, though we must ta[illegible] they are worth, and not m[illegible] their practical significance. [illegible] Polyphemus managed to evade many of the missiles that were aimed at her, and to escape from one only by the skin of her teeth. But it is still true that the power of ironclads to defend themselves against the attack of torpedo-boats remains a serious problem, that has yet to be solved. It seems to be the deliberate opinion of many individual experts, and at least of one Government, that the days of the ironclad are numbered, and that the torpedo-boat will now supersede the ironclad, as the ironclad superseded the wooden three-decker. While England, France, and Italy are emulously engaged in the building of great ironclads, Germany is retiring from the expensive contest, determined instead to construct one hundred and fifty torpedo-boats. France, while producing ironclads with the same disregard of expense as before, is devoting a great deal of attention to torpedo-boats. The discovery that they can be conveyed by canals from the northern to the southern coast of France—thereby escaping the guns of Gibraltar and the dangers of a voyage round Spain—immensely increases their importance in the eyes of French naval officers. The considerations that have induced Germany to build torpedo-boats rather than ironclads are clearly given in an article compiled from authentic German sources which appears in the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*. The writer, Mr. C. J. L'Estrange, begins by pointing out the immense strides made in the manufacture of torpedoes and torpedo-boats during the last ten or fifteen years. The torpedo itself has increased very much in range, and at the same time become cheaper. The old-fashioned torpedo cost £375, the improved modern types only cost £300. But the greatest advance made has been in the torpedo-boats, which formerly went much slower than ironclads, but now go much faster. Finally, the exploits of the French torpedo-boats known as 63 and 64 have shown that these small craft can keep the open sea in company with ironclads, and weather storms as successfully or even more successfully than their ponderous rivals. A sea-going torpedo-boat, perfectly equipped, costs only £10,000, while a large ironclad costs about £1,000,000. Thus one hundred sea-going torpedo boats, or two hundred smaller ones for coast defence, could be purchased for the price of one first-class ironclad. Yet how, it is asked, could an ironclad hope to resist the attack of even four or five torpedo-boats? It would be a painfully uneven gambling match to risk an ironclad worth £1,000,000 with a crew of seven hundred men against five small boats worth in the aggregate only £50,000, and manned by fifty or sixty men. Yet, if we may trust the theoretical conclusions of Mr. L'Estrange, in such a contest the ironclad, though twenty times as expensive, and responsible for the lives of at least ten times as many good sailors, would have the best chance of being annihilated. The torpedo-boats, steaming twenty-two knots an hour, could choose their own time of attacking the slower ironclads, which can only make about eighteen knots an hour. During the interval before the assailing flotilla could get within five hundred yards of the ironclad, and be able to discharge their missiles with fatal effect, it is argued that heavy guns could be fired once, light guns twice, and machine guns thrice; and that those discharges could hardly dispose of four or five small torpedo-boats hurrying on to the attack from different quarters with the speed of a railway train, particularly when it is remembered that the smoke of the first discharge, encircling the ironclad, would spoil the aim of the subsequent discharges. Thus one or two of the torpedo-boats might perhaps be destroyed, but the others would succeed in launching their torpedoes at a convenient distance, and the ironclad would be almost certainly blown to pieces. Such are the arguments used by the theorists who believe in the torpedo-boat as the war-ship of the future. They can also support their conclusions by appealing to the facts supplied by the Franco-Chinese war. At Foochow two French torpedo-boats attacked two Chinese corvettes. The discharge of machine guns and small arms from the Chinese ships only hit two of the crews of the torpedo-boats; but the two corvettes were blown up within a few minutes. Again, on another occasion, Admiral Courbet having driven two Chinese ironclads into shallow water, sent against them two small torpedo-launches of four tons each, which succeeded in blowing up the two Chinese ships with their crews of 900 men.

But there is also a good deal of theory and practice on the other side of the question. Hobart Pasha appears as the champion of the ironclad against the torpedo, and all that he says on the subject must have great weight, as he has had much experience in the defence of ironclads against torpedoes in actual warfare. All through the war between Russia and Turkey the Turkish ships of war were continually exposed to attack from torpedoes. But in spite of the continual attacks made, they all escaped unharmed, except two small gun-boats which were blown up in the Danube through the carelessness of their commanders. If the experience of torpedo warfare in 1877 be less valuable than that of the Franco-Chinese wars on account of the improvements made in torpedo-boats during the interval, in another respect it is more valuable. When Hobart Pasha defended his ironclads against Russian commanders of torpedo-boats, the attack and defence were conducted by officers of equal intelligence, whereas we may suspect that the captains of the Chinese ships blown up in the late war had not sufficient naval experience to use the best means of defence against the latest and most terrible product of civilised warfare. Hobart Pasha's plan was to surround his ships when riding at anchor with a circular cordon of boats at a distance of four hundred yards from the ships to be defended. These boats kept in position a wire rope sunk sufficiently to catch the screw of the torpedo-boat, so that as it hurried on to get within range it might be capsized. When his squadron was in the harbour of Batoum, he had constructed before his ships a rampart of trees and spars stretching twelve feet down into the water. Several torpedoes were discharged at the ships, but coming into contact with the barrier of planks they were entirely diverted from their course, and either sunk at the barrier or went harmlessly to the shore, far from the object of attack. As Hobart Pasha's article on the torpedo scare was written before the article that has just appeared in the *Naval and Military Magazine*, we have not the advantage of seeing his criticisms on the German view there enunciated. However, by his help we can see certain considerations which at least materially lessen the certainty of the victory of the torpedo-boats in a contest with ironclads. In the battle theoretically sketched out by Mr. L'Estrange it is supposed that from the time when the torpedo-boats get within range to their arriving within five hundred yards, there can only be "one discharge of the heavy, two of the light, and three of the machine guns," and that most of them would escape being hit. In this calculation it is evidently assumed that the ironclads would stand still to await the attack. But in such a conflict the ironclads would undoubtedly adopt the tactics of the Parthians, and steaming away as fast as they could, would shoot with deadly effect upon their pursuers. With all the improvements lately introduced the average torpedo-boat can only get through the water at four or five knots an hour faster than the average ironclad. A stern chase is a long chase, and the pursuers though making twenty or twenty-two knots an hour would in reality take a long time to get within torpedo range of the ironclads, and there would be plenty of time for their annihilation by the numerous discharges to which they would be subjected before they could come near enough to launch their torpedoes with much chance of success. On the whole, when the arguments on both sides are considered, it seems that the torpedo-boat, able to steam twenty or twenty-two knots an hour, will in future be a serious danger to ironclads even in the open sea. But it does not appear that the ironclad would be quite as helpless when attacked as the advisers of the German Government seem to imagine. At any rate it is satisfactory to know that the English naval authorities are fully alive to the importance of the question. Her Majesty's ship Resistance, protected by sixteen inches of armour, is to be used as a target for torpedoes, and the results of the experiments made upon her hull will, no doubt, by their practical value be a sufficient justification for the expense incurred, and the destruction of an old-fashioned vessel that could be of little use in a naval war.

THE *Indian Daily News* has made a vehement attack upon the railway policy of the Government of India, or rather of Mr. Hope, against which, it says, "it is time there was an organised revolt of public opinion." There seems to us no particular reason why Mr. Hope should personally have been singled out for the onslaught, inasmuch as the policy of the Government of India is theirs collectively and not his individually, and no advantage can be gained by giving so ostentatiously personal a character to public criticism. No serious objection can be taken, however, even to an organised revolt of public opinion, provided that it is discriminating, well-informed, and—may we add?—reasonable. But a revolt started upon the lines laid down by our contemporary would scarcely satisfy any of these conditions. Public opinion must first of all be properly informed as to the facts of the case, or its "revolt" will be no more dignified than a street riot, and it will as easily be put down. To begin with, a critic who charges Mr. Hope with insisting upon going back to the policy of Lord Mayo cannot have a very clear understanding of either Lord Mayo's policy—which by the way was Lord Lawrence's as much as his—or of that of which Mr. Hope is the administrator. When it is said that the Minister of Public Works insists "that the country should advance no further than the Government can keep up with it, and that its advance shall be wholly governed by State machinery," the definition of the present policy of the Government of India is as inexact as it could possibly be. Their own account of their aims differs very widely indeed from that which is given here. The "corner stone" of their policy, as they have themselves exhibited it, is this:—"We consider that instead of continuing State agency for the construction of productive lines of railways, we should for the future, as far as possible, exclude the action of the State altogether from this field of enterprise, and that as a general rule the Government should only undertake the construction of railways which, from their unprofitable character in a commercial sense or other causes, cannot be made by private agencies." Is this the programme of a Government detetermined that the development of the railway system of this country should be "wholly governed by State machinery?" And yet this is the programme to which Mr. Hope, like his colleagues, has put his pen, and to which it is notorious that he has done his best to give effect. We are not so directly concerned with what our contemporary has to say in regard to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, as with his strange conception of the conditions under which it is proposed to make the Nagpore and Bengal line. As no one in India has shown more energy in prosecuting that enterprise than Mr. Hope, it seems not a little unreasonable in connection therewith to charge him with "driving capitalists from India because they will not submit to his theories." This, however, is coupled with the other allegation that the line is to be a State work, and it is presumably as reliable. Everybody knows—except apparently our contemporary—that the line has been scheduled amongst the works to be undertaken by private companies, with a limited guarantee, and that whoever is responsible for the delay in proceeding with it, the obstacles have not been created in India. Nowhere will this strange account of the transaction create greater surprise than at Simla, where every effort has been made to help the undertaking forward. As to the Rewari line and the working of the Umaria coal-fields, we have dealt with these matters so recently that there is no need to show again that the interests of the Bengal coal-owners are not of such paramount importance, when they come in conflict with the public interest, as for some reason or other they are deemed to be in Calcutta. It is, besides, too late for any practical purposes to discuss this matter. More good might be done by protesting against the dilatory policy of the India Office in regard to railway extensions in general and to the Nagpore and Bengal line in particular, than by launching wild accusations of this sort against the Government of India. If a "revolt of public opinion" is needed it must be, not against Mr. Hope and the Public Works Department, but against the unusual and unreasonable criticism which has been directed against him and the Department.

NOTES FROM EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 9.

WITH the Conservative Ministry, an element of hope once more permeates the veritable Egyptian darkness in which we dwellers among the flesh pots have been existing. It is generally believed that during the few months that are vouchsafed to the Salisbury-Churchill combination, some practical steps towards the solution of the modern Anglo-Egyptian hieroglyphic would not only meet with universal satisfaction, but would tend in no small degree to strengthen the Conservative cause at the coming elections. Not a few special investigations of the Egyptian question have been made during the last two years; and it has not been from the lack of qualified advice that success has failed to accompany the various methods that have been adopted for the reformation of the country. Without denying that some substantial reforms have actually been effected, it is nevertheless patent that the Gladstone Ministry has failed to accomplish the ask it undertook. When Mr. Gladstone resigned, he undoubtedly left Egypt in a far worse condition than that in which he found it; and while both men and money have been sacrificed on the altar of a boneless, temporising policy, he now leaves to his successor the Augean task of simplifying and solving a problem which has never ceased to gain in complexity since the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The two great sins of the late Government with regard to this country—procrastination and the avoidance of responsibility—have undoubtedly led to many of the false and disgraceful situations into which we have blundered, and from which we have scrambled, alike regardless of national honour and national dignity, so long as the immediate danger has been avoided. The time for such temporising at least is believed to be at an end, and it is hoped here that the British protectorate will, so long as the present Ministry remain in office, be a protectorate actually as well as nominally. The *suaviter in modo* will be qualified by the *fortiter in re*; so much at least Lord Salisbury has already declared, and his declaration has met with general approval here. Without being too sanguine, it may be presumed that the appointment of Sir H. Drummond Wolff is but a preparatory measure to the adoption of a protracted protectorate; a protectorate the proclamation of which will place our future policy in the country beyond the foreign intervention and obstruction which have been such a barrier to legislative reforms in the past, and tend in no small degree to compose the peddling patchwork policy, the outcome of which is the terrible Egyptian Hydra that confronts us to-day.

The last week has been a week of Exodus; commencing with the departure of the Guards for Cyprus, and terminating with that of Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Baring for England. The Baron of Cairo (to give our one General his full title), in spite of his disappointments on the Nile, still retains the facility of utterly confounding public expectation by the rapid and unforeseen manner in which he changes his plans—even when those plans concern only his personal movements. Leaving Cairo by the express on Monday evening last, Lord Wolseley and staff were expected at the Mahorrem Bey station at 10-30 p.m., where a considerable crowd had assembled to witness their arrival. These individuals, however, were destined to be disappointed, for at the very moment they were expecting to gladden their eyes by the sight of our great military genius, he was stimulating exhausted nature with iced champagne on the P. and O. steamer Lombardy. At Mellah junction the saloon carriage containing Lord Wolseley and his staff was detached from the train and run down to the P. and O. jetty, where on board the P. and O. steamer Lombardy Major-General Lennox and his staff had hurriedly assembled. Captain Thompson, the commander of the Lombardy, proved himself equal to the occasion, by organising at the shortest possible notice a most brilliant reception. As Lord Wolseley alighted from the train, and passed down a carpeted way, lined by P. and O. lascars in spotless white, and rendered quite picturesque by numerously interspersed coloured lights, a regimental band that was in attendance struck up, and the guard of honour presented arms. On reaching the deck of the Lombardy a further profuse display of lights and rockets welcomed the general, and though he stayed but a few minutes on the deck before stepping into the gig of H. M. S. Iris, the slight refreshment which was provided for him must have been far from distasteful after his dry dusty journey from Cairo. Late as it was Lord Wolseley was rowed across to the Ras-el-Teen palace, where he had a final interview with the Khedive.

Sir Evelyn Baring, who has also been summoned to England by the political situation, left on Wednesday evening by the P. and O. mail-steamer. Before the steamer left he received a deputation of the British indemnitaires, who, after thanking him for the interest he had taken in the indemnity question, and for his endeavours to obtain a speedy settlement of the claims, presented him with a petition to Lord Salisbury, in which the grievances of the British indemnitaires in particular were clearly stated. Sir Evelyn, in a few well-chosen words, thanked the deputies for the compliment they had paid him, and assured them he would do all in his power to obtain a speedy settlement, not only of British claims, but those of all nationalities.

Dongola was evacuated on the 5th July last by the British rear-guard under Brigadier-General Brackenbury. Before the acting Mudir left Dongola he formally handed over the province to its new ruler, Tumbol. It seems, however, highly probable that Dongola will be re-occupied ere long. Strange to say, though the Nile expedition is supposed to be finally abandoned, some new iron lighters of light draught have lately arrived from England for service on the Nile. While at Suez, some days since, I was struck with a highly unsavoury odour which apparently came from the direction of the docks. On reaching the docks I discovered this odour emanated from a number of transport camels which had just arrived from Suakim. These poor brutes were in miserable condition, and many of them died directly they were landed. I afterwards learned that these camels had been purchased by the Government some months since at an average price of £17 each; and now, after being in the hands of the Transport Department for a short time, the Government are willing to sell them for £2 each. Considering there are some 900 of these animals to be disposed of, the loss to Government will be considerable. When will the military authorities learn to conduct the transport service on economic principles?

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA, JULY 10.

THE births in Berar for February, March, and April last were 8,964, 10,841, and 8,989 respectively, making a total of 28,794 against, 14,621 deaths for the three months, or about two births for every death. In the month of April there were 2,373 deaths from fever, and 21 from snake-bites or wild beasts, and yet no encouragement is given to exterminate the poisonous reptiles.

Advices have been received from Berar, Aurungabad, and elsewhere of the timely fall of rain, which promises to continue. Cholera is rather severe in certain districts in Berar, and mild in Jalna and Aurungabad. Good seasonable showers of rain are falling at Banda and Kirwi (N. W. P.)

If the rumour proves to be true that Mr. Glass, C.E. will succeed Colonel Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. at Bolarum, it will be a feather in the cap of the Hyderabad administration, as no civilian ever held this post before; and it will be a move in the right direction.

H. H. the Nizam is anxious to keep up horse-breeding in his territory, and has selected Aurungabad for the purpose. His stud at that place consists of seven stallions and mares. Another batch of eighteen are to follow, making a total of twenty-five. Captain Abdulla is to be in charge, and will visit Aurungabad occasionally. The farm is being built outside the city, where fodder and water are plentiful.

The Resident of Hyderabad has authorised three scholarships of Rs. 20 each tenable for three years by the students of the Berar High Schools at Amraotee and Akola, provided that the matriculated student shall attend one of the Government colleges or institutions at Bombay with a view of obtaining a university degrees. The Berar surplus revenue is to pay for the scholarships. The students must be *bona fide* natives of Berar.

Captain Knox (B. S. C.) 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, Hingoli, has proceeded to Ranikhet to undergo a course of garrison instruction. Lieut. Arthur Adye, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been promoted to Captain from the 13th ult. Major Selfe, R. A., having vacated the command of the No. 4 Field Battery at Bolarum, Lieut. Wood is officiating commandant *pro tem*. Lieut. Davidson is officiating 2nd-in-command 5th Infantry, at Ellichpore.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

A DEPUTATION from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha waited upon Lord Reay at Poona yesterday, and presented His Excellency with an address, an abstract of which we published on Tuesday.

His Excellency in reply said:—Gentlemen,—It is to me a great pleasure to receive the welcome of your distinguished body. The patriotic terms in which it is couched enhance its value. The tribute paid by you to my distinguished predecessors, who, as you say, have reunited the material and moral advance of a most favoured portion of H. M.'s Dominions in this country increases the sense of responsibility which must be felt by those whose duty it is to devote themselves to the welfare of H. M.'s subjects in these parts. You refer to the Poona Municipality. An inquiry into the condition of this city satisfied me that it would not be against its interests if the elective principle were extended, and the Government have framed a resolution which, I trust, will have a beneficent influence. Various localities differ so much that institutions suited to one will not prove useful to another. It is the duty of the Government carefully to watch the working of these institutions and their development, making them keep pace with the aptitude for self-Government displayed by the inhabitants. Where at present the guarantees which Poona offers do not exist to the same extent, it is clear that the Government would not be justified in assimilating what is dissimilar. You attach great importance to the specific representation of the educated classes. Your wishes in that respect have my cordial support. Though I do not wish to imply that the rate-paying constituency would not have an elected member from the educated classes, still the recognition of an educated class is in accordance with your traditions and is opposed to the notion of equality which is unsound, unscientific, and destructive of good Government. You have discarded the one man one vote principle and advocated the dual vote principle. The fallacious simplicity of the delusive catch words of the French Revolution has not had any attraction for you, and in following a more philosophical method, I believe you have given proof of that political moderation which is the mainstay of progress. That the new Municipality may contribute to the increased prosperity of this city, is my sincere wish. The question of forest conservancy has been one to which I have given the most careful consideration ever since my arrival. You admit that forest conservancy is calculated to benefit the country. It is clear that the agricultural interest stands in need of the application of principles of agriculture. That wide tracts of country are by nature set aside for that purpose, and that the destruction of trees and the neglect to plant these areas would be foregoing an obvious means of adding to the wealth of the country. So much, I think, may be taken for granted, and is not in your address denied. Future generations will have reason to be thankful for the trees planted and preserved by this generation. I am quite satisfied that forest conservancy need not in any way militate against the needs of agriculture. The agricultural interest is the first interest of India, and its rulers would show a very meagre insight in its demands on their wisdom if they ever failed to disguise this elementary truth. Besides, the land revenue is always there to remind them of it. Wherever it can be proved that forest conservancy comes into collision with agriculture, it must give way. You are aware that at this moment forest settlements are going on. The principle which I have laid down is carefully observed by the forest settlement officers who, as you are aware, are revenue officers, and in that capacity naturally take into account how forest conservancy will affect the agricultural condition of the district. Very interesting problems arise. I shall not venture to enter the lists or to say what method of rab is the most efficient. The experiments which are conducted by Mr. Ozanne will be watched eagerly and will ultimately throw light on the requirements of agriculture. When working plans are in operation we shall probably be able to allay a great amount of existing discontent. Neither the Forest nor the Agricultural Department are at this moment able to come to a definite agreement. You have, therefore, to deal with a traditional unsettled state of affairs. Our object is to arrive at a *modus vivendi*, and with that view a commission has been appointed which, I believe, to be entitled to the respect of every interest concerned. Meanwhile in every settlement the Government are introducing orders to render the exigencies of forest conservancy as little vexatious as possible to the villagers, who in too many instances have wasted their arboricultural resources. They have relied on your support [illegible] The Government for its sole object the [illegible] a task which has power of the country [illegible] increase of the productive the forests will [illegible] and as a source of revenue character [illegible] render taxation of a more dubious [illegible] unnecessary. Whether you would gain much benefit from legal enactments, where at present administrative elasticity gives hope to a liberal policy in the matter of Land Revenue, I venture to doubt. The limitations of enhancement to which the Government are committed will certainly not be withdrawn, and the circumstances of every locality cannot be, as it were, photographed in an Act of the legislature. The influence of the rise of prices on taxation is an economic question which cannot be disposed of summarily, and I hope you will allow me to reserve it for further consideration after I have seen more of the working of our system. This can be done all the more safely as a rise of prices is, I am afraid, not likely to cause as much anxiety at present but rather the opposite phenomenon. The question of agricultural banks is one certainly of very great importance, and if the difficulties can be removed, I should only be too happy to see an experiment tried especially without State interference of State aid of a financial character. On my entire sympathy with every effort to encourage technical education you may rely; to assist in the increase of manufactures, industries, and arts of all kinds is the most grateful work of an Indian administrator. We cannot be too keenly alive to the importance of opening up new sources of activity for the increasing number of educated young men who leave the annually increasing number of educational institutions, so that they may look forward to manifold opportunities of using their talents. The reform of the provincial legislative councils is a subject for the consideration and decision of the Home Government. Meanwhile, I hope to make the Bombay Council as representative as possible of the various interests of the Presidency. I shall always consider it a privilege to exchange opinions with you even where, as will inevitably happen, your views may differ from mine. Every assistance given to the Government by those who realise how difficult its task is, and I know you fully do, so can but be welcome.

The deputation frequently and warmly applauded His Excellency's remarks, and having thanked him for his reception withdrew.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

THE members of the Parsee Victoria Opera Troupe, better known as Mr. C. S. Nazir's company, gave their first performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday night before a crowded house. The piece selected was a Parsee adaptation of the "Lady of Lyons." The lessee evidently had spared no pains and expense to render the performance attractive. The stage appointments and the dresses were carefully selected, and as all the actors were Parsees and performed in their national costume there was nothing left to be desired in that respect. We think, however, that a few suggestions to the enterprising proprietor of the company will not be considered out of place here. Though the incidents in the drama were all supposed to be taking place in a Parsee house, the speakers, including the ladies, all spoke in the Bania language, which appeared unnatural. The young man who performed the part of Claude Melnotte deserves great praise for the manner in which he brought out the principal points of the character. Indeed, in our opinion, he saved the piece. His acting throughout was well considered and subdued. Unfortunately he was not adequately supported by his confrères. The widow Melnotte especially was a failure. She laughed at the most touching points, and the audience followed suit. We may here suggest that the widow's cottage might have been a trifle less ornamental. Old Deschappelles was very well got up, and though he had very little to say he said that well. Pauline, on whom depended principally the success of the piece, was too diffident. She delivered the most telling ideas in the stiffest and coldest manner possible, quite unlike the spoilt child of an indulgent mother. When she appealed to her husband to let her know where were the boasted carriages and horses, she spoke in such a manner that a wit from among the gods answered, "Why in the stables of course!" It has been a settled theory that males can never represent female characters properly. We do not see why Mr. Nazir should not introduce female actors in his company, especially when he has one or two accomplished ladies on his staff. At the conclusion of the play Claude Melnotte exhorted his Parsee brethren to take up the profession of arms to save the tarnished name of their forefathers by deeds of valour in foreign countries in the service of the British Government. The exhortation was received with deafening cheers by the house. We must not omit to mention that Col. Damas, Beauseant, and Glavis performed their parts well. Madame Deschappelles was also evidently well up in her part. She certainly appeared livelier and handsomer than her daughter.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW,
(Opposite Temple, Bar).
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay

"PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT."

THE injury produced by wearing improper Spectacles is not always immediately perceived: but when after long use of them the sight comes to be sensibly impaired, it is considered as the natural consequence of age—although the greater part of the evil be occasioned by using lenses carelessly adapted to the age.

Mr. LAZARUS' system of suiting prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE OVER KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

The China mail of the 9th brings news of a protectorate having been established by Russia over Korea by a treaty. The drilling of Korean gendarmes by Russian officers in Korea is permitted, and permission has also been granted to Russia to occupy the Island of Quelpart temporarily.

Japan and China are very uneasy. The Japanese coasts are being fortified. Fifty forts are being built, and are to be armed with heavy Krupp guns.

THE REVOLT IN KASHGARIA.

The revolt in Ili and Kashgaria is continuing. Reinforcements and supplies are being sent to [illegible] of the Great Wall. Manchuria and the east end [illegible] the borders. Serious floods have occurred along [illegible] of the Yangtzee river, causing great loss of life [illegible] property.

THE REVOLT OF THE ANNAMESE GARRISON.

The fighting in Annam was caused by the French general insisting on an audience of the Emperor of Hué.

A Chinese shipping company has bought back all the steamers sold to an American firm during the war.

The chief of the Black Flags was ordered to Formosa. He quarrelled with the Chinese Viceroy of Yunnan, and was decapitated, his followers being massacred.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Baboo R. N. Roy, Assistant Comptroller-General, has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay. He was for some time first Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A SEPOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 22.

Under orders from Sir Frederick Roberts, a court-martial assembled here to-day for the trial of Private Ramakristna, of the 12th Madras Infantry, for the murder of the jemadar adjutant and drill havildar of the same regiment at Bangalore on Monday last.

The court was composed of nine native officers, with Subadar Sheikh Mohdeen, 12th Madras Infantry, as president. Lieutenant Wilson, adjutant of the 12th prosecuted; Colonel Tillard was interpreter and Major Hughes Hallett, Judge Advocate-General, conducted the proceedings. The prisoner conducted his own defence.

The court found him guilty on all the charges. The sentence has not been published, but the proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief at Ootacamund.

The prisoner put forward no plea for the murders. He said he was mad at the time. He alleged that he had never meant to shoot Lieutenant Carnegy, whom he mistook for another officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SURRENDER OF MARUCHAK.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Russia has not proposed to accept Maruchak in exchange for Zulfikar, and neither is it the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose it.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Colonel F. A. Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that it had been decided to reduce gradually the British force in South Africa, as far as is consistent with the security of Bechuanaland.

STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

Twenty-five thousand cotton operatives at Oldham have struck against a reduction of wages.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT KASSALA.

SUAKIM, JULY 21.

News has been received here that the rebels attacked Kassala in force on the 15th and 16th June respectively, and were repulsed with a loss of three thousand.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Malwa, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday, and the same company's s.s. Sutlej left for Colombo and Calcutta at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LISBON, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm with an upward tendency.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	76¾
4½ „	„	77¼
3 „	Consols for account........	99⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan........	101
4½ „	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver........		49 3-16

A MATCH between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Volunteer Cricket Clubs was played yesterday, resulting in the success of the former by one innings and twenty-two runs. We hold over our report.

THE prospectus has been issued of the annual exhibition of the Western India Fine Arts Society, which is to be opened on the 17th September. Lord Reay offers a prize for the best picture in oil or water-colour by an amateur artist, and amongst the other prizes are Mr. Robertson's for the best *bona-fide* landscape in oil, Indian subject; the Hon. Mr. Peile's for the best landscape in water-colour, Indian subject; the Hon. Mr. Melville's for the best painting on china, glass, or terracotta; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's for the best drawing by a private soldier of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay, and with the Native Army, Bombay, respectively; General Gillespie's for the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army; and Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee's two prizes for drawings in oil or water-colour by a native of India.

THE facts that are gradually coming to light regarding the expenditure on the Goa Railway have attracted a good deal of attention. The original estimate to cover the whole cost stood at £800,000, out of which only £100,000 are left to meet the cost of more than half of the line that remains to be constructed. The directors of the railway company have now prepared a supplementary estimate, which is to be presented to the Portuguese Parliament for sanction. The amount of this estimate will, it is said, be about £1,200,000, which, together with the original capital, will amount to two millions sterling. The interest on this capital will, it is said, consume one-third of the revenue of Portuguese India, including Damaun and Diu. It is admitted that it will be impossible for the Goa treasury to bear this heavy burden; and some of the papers are already discussing the eventuality of Portugal having to cede Goa to the British Government. Viscount de Paco de Arcos, the Governor-General of Goa, and Senhor Zavier Cordeiro, the Chief Engineer, are blamed, and their return to India to resume their respective posts is regarded with apprehension. Senhor Guimaraes, the Acting Governor-General, appears to share in the apprehension entertained by the public. To mitigate the embarrassing situation, he has telegraphed to the Lisbon Minister to suspend the despatch of the European regiment to India. He says Goa can do without European troops, but it badly wants a network of roads to connect the trunk line, if it is to enjoy any practical advantage from the railway. He recommends that the saving effected by not bringing European troops should be applied for roads, the construction of which cannot and ought not to be delayed. He clearly says that the contributors are overtaxed, and that the public treasury is in an exhausted condition.

THE new Custom House at Marmagoa, which was built only last year, has come down with the first contact of the monsoon. A curious story is told about this building which illustrates the proceedings of the Public Works Department. The cost was estimated at Rs. 8,000, and a contract was given to a private contractor for that amount. It was, however, only a formality, for the Public Works Department not wishing to part with the contract, on some pretext reduced the amount to Rs. 6,000. The contractor, of course, declined to accept the reduced estimate, and the Public Works Department carried on the work departmentally at a cost to the Government of Rs. 11,000.

THE University of Göttingen has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts on Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, in consideration of his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar and his many and conspicuous services in the advancement of private learning.

THE Royal Academy of the Lincei of Rome have awarded the prize instituted by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, for the best work on the History of Ancient and Modern Relations between Italy and India to Sig. Pietro Amat, of the well-known Sardinian family of the Marquis of S. Filippo, and a distinguished writer on historical geography and bibliography. The committee appointed by the Academy for the award consisted of Abate Gorresio, the eminent translator of the Ramayana into Italian, and of Professors Valenziani and Ascoli.

THE Guarantee Fund for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London next year amounted on the 21st of May to £189,650. Amongst the principal guarantors are the Governments of India £20,000, Canada £10,000, New South Wales £5,000, Victoria £5,000, New Zealand 5,000, South Australia £2,000, Queensland 2,000, Cape of Good Hope £2,000, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. £2,000, Sir John Coode, C. E., £1,000, Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K. C. M. G., £1,000, the Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ld., £1,000, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company £1,000, Messrs. Ralli Brothers £1,000, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. £1,000, Messrs. W. & R Graham & Co. (Glasgow) £500, Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. £500, D. P. Cama, Esq., £100, the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld. £1,000, the Ceylon Tea and Coffee Agency £500, the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., £250.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman*, from Majgundak, *via* Meshed and Teheran, says:—"The Amir has proclaimed in Herat that, being made a G. C. S. I., he is entirely to aid the army (?) from India when necessary. To celebrate his installation he ordered the city to be illuminated and 101 guns to be fired. Captains Peacocke and Yate are in Herat, and report all quiet."

A TELEGRAM from Jummoo says that the Maharajah of Kashmere has again been seriously indisposed. He has suffered for nearly four years from diabetes, and now he has fever and sickness. He is reduced to a sad state of weakness. The royal physicians are doing all in their power to relieve his sufferings. The three Princes and the Prime Minister, with his brother, Dewan Amarnath, are in close attendance. The old Vizier, Punnoo, is suffering from a carbuncle.

THE East Indian Railway Company has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Results of the Working of the East Indian Railway during 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, being the first five years under the new contract between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the East Indian Railway Company." The line earned, "from all sources of its trade, a gross receipt of Rs. 22,87,79,981, out of which the State has obtained a net revenue, free from all charge for assessment and collection, of Rs. 3,51,86,732; after providing for a contribution towards the provident institution for the benefit of the company's officers and servants, Rs. 14,79,545; interest on former debenture and debenture stock capital, on fresh capital since the 1st of January, 1880, and on value of stores in hand, Rs. 1,57,62,036; and for the payment in this country, at an average rate of 1s. 7·94*d*. (say 1s. 8*d*.) per rupee, of the sum of £7,205,000, the amount of the annuity and interest on the deferred annuity capital."

LIMITED liability speculation is largely on the increase in the Madras Presidency. The Report of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1884-85 shows that sixty-three companies were registered during the year, as against thirty-six and forty-five in the two previous years. The liability of the majority of these sixty-three companies was limited either by shares or by guarantee, but in the case of two companies the liability was altogether unlimited. Nineteen Mutual Loan companies were registered during the year. There was a marked increase in the number of Death Benefit companies registered and the list shows five "Matrimonial companies" which have for their object the payment of the marriage expenses of members. The most important of the manufacturing companies registered in 1884-85 is the Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 4,000,000, of which Rs. 3,78,400 is paid up. Although the number of companies registered in 1884-85 is considerably larger than the number registered in 1883-84, the nominal capital of the companies has decreased by more than 50 per cent. Six companies increased their capital, and seventeen with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,71,700 closed their operations. With one exception—the Madras Steam Laundry Company—the winding-up of these companies was voluntary.

VISITORS to the Nilgiris have to pay for their pleasure by submitting to a discount upon currency notes. A victim writes to one of the Madras papers complaining that the local bank at Ootacamund charges ½ per cent discount on notes of the Madras Circle, and ¾ on Bombay. When a remittance is made by P. O. order, payment is often made in currency notes, and a double burden is thus put on trade in that ½ or ¾ per cent. discount has to be paid, besides the cost of remittance. If nothing can be done to have note accepted at par, the Post Office, he thinks, at least might pay orders in cash, as it can always get cash in exchange for notes at the Government Treasury.

FOR the comfort of the bi-metallists some one has republished the following forecast of the results of demonetisation, which was given in 1868 by Count Walewski, an eminent French financier, who was at one time, we believe, Minister of Commerce under the Empire:—

"The demonetisation of silver by any great civilised nation must produce the following results:—1. The international trade of the world will instantly show signs of decline, to the special injury of countries having the largest international trade. 2. The spirit of public enterprise in railroads and other useful undertakings will be checked, and consequently the general progress of civilisation will suffer. 3. The decline in prices will compel countries internationally indebted to depart more and more from the principles of free trade towards a policy of protection. 4. The nations will be divided into two groups, the one trading on gold, the other on silver, and this will render commerce between them unsafe and precarious. 5. Throughout the world a decline in prices will follow, injurious alike to owners of real property and the labouring classes, and advantageous only, and unjustly so, to the holders of bond and similar securities. 6. One of the principal difficulties in this period of general depression will be that people will look for its causes in all possible directions. The advocates of the gold standard will offer all possible groundless and fantastic reasons of a secondary nature only, and the real cause, the demonetisation of silver, will be overlooked until the perspicuity of the phenomena and dire necessity shall force thinking men to point it out."

FROM the 1st January, 1886, the paper currency issued by the Japan Government will be redeemed by payment in silver coin, and the paper currency so redeemed will be cancelled.

COMPLAINTS of trade depression are heard in the Farther East as well as in the West. About the time that Mr. Goschen was lecturing to the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester about trade depression a Japanese paper was writing very dolefully indeed about the "bad times" in that country. Rumours of distress, it said, reach us almost daily, and what is more disquieting is the evident fact that the people have little if any perception of the true cause of their sufferings. "They know nothing about inflation or contraction, and see only that while the burden of their fixed payments grows always heavier, the returns of their labour become smaller." The remedy to which they look is different from that which is urged in England, where no one yet seems to have got beyond the idea of a protective tariff. In Japan they are wiser. They look towards Government officials. "For these draw always the same income in the face of a lessening expenditure. The necessaries of life can be procured more cheaply now than was the case two years ago, and the value of one or two hundred *yen* a month is proportionately greater. In short, no one seems to benefit by the situation except recipients of fixed salaries, and we cannot be surprised if their unique position attracts invidious attention. It would be not less politic than humane did the whole official class consent to surrender temporarily a fraction of its income for the relief of the sufferers." Perhaps this suggestion is made in revenge for the notification recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which recommends "patience, industry, and self-denial." A more provoking suggestion was never made by a Government. How different from Lord Salisbury's Commission of Inquiry into the depression of trade!

MILITARY NEWS.

IN reply to a reference made to the Government of India on the subject of leave to warrant officers for the purpose of studying the native languages, it has been decided that the rules which apply to commissioned officers shall not be extended to warrant officers.

THE camp-of-exercise which is to be assembled next cold weather will, the *Pioneer* says, be something quite on the Continental scale, according to present ideas. The intention is to muster two forces, each 20,000 strong, at Delhi and Umballa respectively, and then to manœuvre them independently towards each other. Five thousand men of the Native Contingents will be attached to each army. Operating will commence probably in the first or second week of December.

A COMPANY of postal and telegraph employés has been added to the Rangoon Volunteers. The corps has had a torpedo launch placed at its disposal, and a Nordenfeldt gun is on its way out for the use of the mounted company.

LIEUT.-COLONEL B. BRINE, Commanding the Royal Engineers at Gravesend, has been appointed Assistant Commandant at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, vacant by the death of Colonel C. E. Harvey.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 22.—The barometer has fallen generally, the decrease being greater in Burma than elsewhere. The depression noticed over the central parts of the country yesterday, has apparently moved northward or north-westward during the past day, and relatively low readings are reported from Allahabad and Lucknow. At the same time another disturbance seems to be forming over Burma. The winds are little changed, except that they have shifted to west-south-west in the Gulf of Martaban and to south-west at Allahabad and Benares. Rain continues absent from the Punjab, Sind, and part of Madras; but has fallen generally elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Benares, 4½ inches; Moulmein, 3 inches; Goonah and Mercara, between 2 and 3 inches; Purneah, Bombay, Rutnagherry, over 1 inch. Previously, unimportant.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered.	19 79	22 5	22 42	27 55
July 21, Tuesday......	2 23	.....	.....	.....
„ 22, Wednesday..	....	0 35	0 41	0 32
Total......	22 2	22 40	22 86	27 87
Corresponding date last year	31 41	37 85	36 22	35 82

THE CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY AT GRANT COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your columns lately under the *nom de plume* of "Todar Mall," in which the writer suggested that the chair of zoology at the Grant College should be abolished, as there was no need of it. Indeed, the chair is not only unnecessary, but is actually a source of great trouble to the students, and of late has become more so. Under the old system of university examinations the enforced study of zoology did not produce any very great inconvenience to the students. They had to learn the subject at a time when the University examination was not nigh, and so they devoted a portion of their time to its study, though not without grudging, the subject not being prescribed by the University. But changes are now made in the system, and accordingly the students have to go in for their examination next September. They can, therefore, ill-afford to spare any time for the study of a subject not required for the examination, especially as they have to get up their chemistry, botany, and materia medica,—subjects in which, under the new arrangement, they have received only two courses of lectures, instead of three as under the old arrangement.

Under these circumstances one might have expected the Principal of the Grant College to abolish the course of lectures in zoology. But instead of doing so, he has just removed from the scholarships for general proficiency one of Rs. 15, and has resolved to award it for proficiency in zoology. This diversion of a scholarship is, in my opinion, very much to be regretted, as it will either turn away, to some extent, the minds of the students from subjects required for the University examination to one not required, or over-strain them.

I hope the Principal of the Grant College will take all these facts into consideration and be induced to change his resolution about the scholarship and to abolish the course of lectures in zoology. If, however, he and the Professor of zoology be still very desirous of encouraging a study of the subject, let them do so by creating a new scholarship for proficiency in that subject with their own money (as another professor in the college has instituted a prize of books), and at the same time let them make the study voluntary. The new scholarship will then be like the Lisboa scholarship, and no ground will be left for complaint.

PHARMACOPŒIA BRITANNICA.

Bombay, July 21.

SANITARY INSPECTION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad to find you have taken in hand the praiseworthy task of endeavouring to reduce the death-rate of Bombay by showing the necessity for some municipal system of compulsory sanitation in the housing of the bovine species.

But there is another and greater necessity requiring, nay almost demanding, your attention, and that is the sanitary condition of some of the houses of the people. I would therefore beg permission to draw your attention to one case in our midst which has recently affected me personally. A few weeks since I drew the attention of the principal Health Officer to the germs of typhoid and cholera or something else which were being freely disseminated through the insanitary condition of certain premises in the rear of my office. I must say that with great promptitude he sent one inspector to inhale the smells, which duty he performed with laudable zeal, but it well-nigh cost him dearly. Remedial measures, however, were promised, and he departed. A month elapsed, and as the nuisance continued unabated, necessitating the closing of all windows (you will know what that means to a business man in a tropical climate), I again addressed the health guardian; and again with commendable expedition I received a second visit from the courageous assistant who had previously braved the consequences of a personal inspection. On interrogating this inspector as to the reason why no remedial efforts had been made, he told me that he had duly made his report to his chief, and received orders to bring the nuisance complained of under his immediate ken and nasal powers whenever next his rounds led him in my direction. But alas, the perambulations of his chief appear never to reach the neighbourhood of my office, although it is situated in the immediate centre of the Fort. Consequently nothing has been done, and apparently nothing will be done until, perhaps, the coroner and his jury have sat on the material form of some half-a-dozen of my employés, and pronounced cholera or typhoid of a virulent type as the cause of death.

I should mention that still another fortnight has passed (six weeks in all), and still no visit from the chief: consequently the nuisance and the danger remain as before.

Now, the remedy I would suggest for the relief of such a state of things is, that if the one head officer is unable to personally inspect, let him be supplied with a competent assistant or assistants, with power to inaugurate remedies and to see they are carried out. Thus the dangers of delay may possibly be averted.

SUFFERER.

Fort, July 22.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

SIR FRANK SOUTER presided at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when there were present—Colonel Merewether, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Cook, Dr. Peterson, Captain Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdonjee, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

BUNGALOW AND CHAWLS AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

The Town Council accepted the tender of Mr. Ghunnajee Balajee for the construction of a bungalow and chawls at the water-works office at Chinchpoogly at a cost of Rs. 23,872-10, plus Rs. 1,193 for the cost of contingencies at 5 per cent. Drainage will be provided departmentally, at a cost of Rs. 2,700.

STABLES AT BOREE-BUNDER.

The Council also accepted another tender from the same gentleman for the construction of stables at Boree-bunder at a cost of Rs. 41,576-6-11, plus Rs. 1,559 for the cost of contingencies at 3¾ per cent.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner forwarded, for information, a copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 17th February last, stating that the Governor in Council regretted to learn that the Corporation was willing to contribute only Rs. 2,500, or less than one-eighth of the cost of the maintenance of the veterinary college and hospital. His Excellency trusted, however, that in 1886-87 the Municipality would be willing to give a more liberal grant towards this useful and beneficial institution. With reference to the hope expressed by the Municipal Commissioner that the Corporation might be allowed to "nominate ten scholarships," the Governor in Council was unable thus to allot the right of nomination to scholarships which were to be granted only to picked men selected with regard to their personal qualities and future intentions, and which would be given as rewards to the candidates most successful in the examination. The scheme provides for 15 free studentships, and the Governor in Council would be prepared to place 3 of these at the disposal of the Corporation on certain conditions, and a larger proportion in consideration of any additional contribution.

Dr. Peterson moved that the Government Resolution be forwarded for information to the Corporation.

The motion having been seconded by the chairman, was carried unanimously.

NOTICE TO FILL IN A SWAMP.

A letter was submitted from the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction, under section 223 of the Municipal Acts, the serving of a notice on Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, requiring him to fill in with good earth the water pit and the adjacent low-lying ground forming part of his property at Parel-road, adjoining the Victoria Gardens, and known as the Parel-road Grass Market. The Health Officer reports that in the monsoon this place is a swamp, and it is very desirable that its level should be raised.

The sanction was granted by the Council.

SUPERVISION OF MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, in accordance with a notice given by him, asked the Deputy Municipal Commissioner to report what arrangements have been made to supervise the municipal gardens during the absence of Mr. McEwen, who has proceeded to England.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner replied that, as a temporary arrangement, Mr. Ollivant had placed his assistant, Mr. Douglas Bennett, who now occupied Mr. McEwen's bungalow, in charge of the gardens. Mr. Bennett had a good knowledge of animals, though he did not know botany. While Mr. Bennett was appointed to keep an eye upon the *malees* and see that they did their work properly, Mr. Walton, who was actually charged with the supervision of municipal gardens, now went there oftener than he did before.

Mr. Nowrozjee objected to the method of placing the gardens under the supervision of two persons. The responsibility being divided, it would be a question whom they should hold liable in case anything went wrong.

The chairman said Mr. Walton was really the person in charge of the gardens.

Mr. Nowrozjee then opened the question of the general condition of the Victoria Gardens; but the chairman said that as it did not fall within the scope of the inquiry made at present by Mr. Nowrozjee, the matter might be brought forward in future, after giving a proper notice of motion.

The Council then proceeded to consider the question of the new 34 lakhs loan, and asked the representatives of the press to withdraw.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey* or *White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Indus (s), from Sydney; and Medusa (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Peshwa (s), for Calcutta; Brenda (s), Bussorah; and Monkseaton (s), Kurrachee.

SALSETTE.—The Rev. Father Elias D'Souza has been appointed temporary vicar at Candolim, Salsette.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Westbourne left the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. River Ettrick entered it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 18th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 65,098.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th current, the charges on issuing foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule No. 22, viz., 1s. 6¼d. per rupee.

FOOT-BALL.—A foot-ball match has been arranged to be played between the Byculla and the Grant Medical College teams on Saturday next. Play will commence at 5-30.

PUT BACK FROM SEA.—The steam ship River Ettrick, 934 tons, Captain J. Wallace, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant for Dunkirk, put back from sea on the 12th inst., at about 1,000 miles from Bombay, on account of her engines getting disabled. The vessel had experienced strong winds from S. W. to W. S. W. and heavy rains. She arrived in harbour on Tuesday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Bayajee Babajee, aged 25 years. On the 24th ult., while the deceased was working with a gang of labourers in a grain store at Mandvie, some bags of wheat fell from a stack on his back and fractured his spine. He died from his injuries on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Damba Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Gopi, a woman, on the 21st inst. It appeared that the accused had met the woman on the road, and being angry with her, he knocked her down and beat her severely, forcibly depriving her of some ornaments she wore. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and was further bound over to keep the peace on the expiry of his imprisonment.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Maguire, a cotton broker, charged his bill collector named Hurry Narayen with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 165, which he had collected for his master. The accused was convicted. In defence he stated that he had lost the money. His worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A MARWAREE.—Mr. Babu Rao, pleader, appeared and laid an information before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, in which he charged three Marwarees named Dallichund Gooma, Moti 'Gooma, and Casa Krishna with forgery, by altering the date of a promissory note for Rs. 50 executed by H. M. Kelly, a European pensioner. The facts of the case have been already reported. The magistrate granted a summons.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.—At a meeting of the above Club at the Grand Stand on Saturday it was resolved that the Scinde Club and the Club of Western India, as well as persons qualified under the Grand National Rules, be added to Rule 130 of the W. I. T. Club. It was also resolved that the definition of "gentleman rider" should begin thus: Officers in the Army or Navy and gazetted officers of the Civil Service," etc., treated in Rule 131 of the Rules of the Club.

MR. MORTON'S CASE.—A Hyderabad paper says that in addition to the damages for Rs. 30,000 claimed by Mr. Morton, he has preferred a further claim of Rs. 18,000 to recoup himself for expenses he underwent in bringing the case against him to an issue, and that on a representation being made to the Governor-General, the latter has ruled that the amount will have to be paid to Mr. Morton by His Highness the Nizam's Government, failing which it must form the subject of a regular law-suit.

A HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE AT HYDERABAD.—The *Deccan Times* reports the celebration at Hyderabad of the marriage, in the presence of a large and influential company, of Mr. T. Ramarao, of the Madras University, and an assistant teacher in the Bolarum Grammar School, to Srimati Visreswar Ammah, the widowed daughter of Rapaka Lutchmeenaraina Sashtry, a munshi in the Accountant-General's office, H. H. the Nizam's service. The Brahmin Probit began with the "Sreeman Poojah" on the reception ceremony, which consists in sprinkling coloured rice on the whole audience. The bride's father then proceeded to wash the bridegroom's feet, after which the *madhurparka* or refreshing ceremony commenced, by putting garlands of flowers on the bridegroom's neck, and all present were served with pan supari and flowers. Finally, the *homum* ceremony was performed, when the bridegroom tied the marriage knot by placing the *kungun* on the bride's right hand. A slight disturbance occurred at this time. The father-in-law of the young widow having preferred a complaint at the Kotwali that the father of the bride was illegally getting his daughter married, and that he had wrongfully brought her away from his (complainant's) house with some jewelry, the police thought proper to interfere, but happily Mr. Ramchendra Pillay and Mr. Ookerjee succeeded in showing those gentlemen that their interference was utterly uncalled for in a matter of this nature, and they went away. A grand nautch followed next day in commemoration of the marriage.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

MARWAREES' CLAIM ON WAGES.

BECHUN AKHA AND CO. *vs.* JOHN JOSEPH AND R. ALEXANDER.

THE plaintiffs are a firm of Marwaree money-lenders. On the 4th July, 1884, they obtained a decree against the defendants from Mr. N. Spencer, the second judge, for Rs. 137-2-0, the amount of a promissory note executed by the two defendants in their favour; and the money was made payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 6. The defendants paid ten instalments, and failed to pay the balance of Rs. 77-2-0. On the 1st inst. the plaintiff obtained a prohibitory order against the first defendant, who was a draughtsman in the Bombay Education Society's Press, on a monthly salary of Rs. 120, restraining him from receiving the amount due under the decree, and the Superintendent of the press was prohibited from paying that sum to the defendant. On the 15th instant a notice was issued at the instance of the plaintiffs calling on the superintendent to show cause why he should not pay to the plaintiffs the moneys in his hands due to the defendants, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due under the decree. The first plaintiff appeared in person in support of the notice, and Mr. E. F. Oliver, a clerk in the Education Society's Press, appeared to show cause. Mr. Oliver said after the service of the prohibitory order a letter was written by him to the clerk of the court, informing him that there was Rs. 39-11-9 in his hands due to the first defendant on account of his salary for the month of June last, and that it was therefore impossible to stop Rs. 77 out of the defendant's pay for that month. As the superintendent did not receive any reply, he paid the Rs. 39-11-9 to the defendant, who had since left the service. His honour, in disposing of the case remarked, that the superintendent of the press had no authority to part with the money until he obtained further orders from the court. By having paid over the money he had rendered himself liable for the amount. His honour directed the clerk to inform his superior that he must not in future pay over money so attached without an order of the court. As the superintendent had made a mistake, and there was no money in his hands, the order must be discharged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee's term of office as a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor expires, we believe, on the 31st of this month. But seeing that it has been generally the practice to re-elect members twice and even thrice, it seems more than likely that Mr. Budrudin will be re-elected. And public opinion will, we believe, generally agree that he fully deserves re-election. During these two years when he has enjoyed the honour, he has, it must be said, discharged his duty in a highly satisfactory manner,—satisfactory alike to the public and the Government. When the Local Self-Government Bills were before the Council in the year 1883, Mr. Budrudin did his best to put the view of the native public on those bills in a judicious and well-reasoned manner before his colleagues and a well-merited encomium was passed upon him on that account by Sir James Fergusson, though the latter did not agree in some of the views urged by Mr. Budrudin. A fluent speaker and judicious thinker, a better man could not be found to represent the Mahomedan community in the Legislative Council.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—It is with very great pleasure that we have to announce to our readers that after all Bombay has seriously taken up the question of doing something that will worthily represent and perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Fawcett. A public meeting will shortly be convened when measures will be adopted for this most praiseworthy purpose, and it is also proposed to request His Excellency the Governor to preside. We do hope that Lord Reay will most heartily accede to the request, for the occasion will not only afford him an opportunity of meeting the public of Bombay, but the object itself is one which deserves the sympathy and support of all alike—Europeans or Natives, officials or non-officials. Sir James Fergusson made use of a similar opportunity a few months after his arrival here. He presided at a public meeting convened to collect funds in aid of the families of soldiers killed or wounded in the Afghan war. It is well that a public meeting is to be called in honour of Mr. Fawcett, for, much as we regret that the duty has so long remained undischarged, Bombay will be making ample amends for past neglect by calling the public together and giving our speakers an opportunity of recounting the services rendered by one whose sympathy for the people of India was always active and who has left an example that any Englishman may well be proud to follow. We also notice with delight that other leading places in India are interesting themselves in this question of erecting a Fawcett memorial.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. R. Hyde, Cheetham, and Company, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes in the chair. There was a few minutes' delay, as Mr. Cheetham had not attended office and had not sent any message that he would attend; and all the books and papers of the company were in his care and under lock and key. It was eventually agreed to transact the business without him.

In proposing the adoption of the report the chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The last year has been a most disastrous one for this company. The high prices ruling for cotton, coupled with the low prices of yarn, have cut away the margin of profit from both ends of the account, the result being heavy loss. We have also lost the large pressing business that was influenced to the company by the late managers, who have erected presses of their own. Messrs. Hyde, Cheetham, and Company have no doubt done every thing in their power to overcome the difficulties they have had to contend against, but their difficulties have been insurmountable. I much regret that the shareholders did not agree to wind up the company last year, when a much better price could have been realised for the property, and the heavy loss incurred in working would have been saved. Now there appears no other course left than to dispose of the property as speedily as possible, and divide the proceeds amongst those entitled to them. The mortgagees have intimated their unwillingness to advance further sums of money for working the business, and there is virtually no other course left for the company than liquidation. We think the best means of carrying this out is for the board to dispose of the property, and then hand over the business to liquidators.

Mr. Damodardas Tapidas seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The following was the report:—We now beg top resent our report on the company's working and position, together with a statement of accounts made up to the 31st December 1884, and regret that it is not of a more satisfactory character. The company is labouring under burdens which it has been found difficult to contend against. As will be seen from the accounts now published, interest and commission alone amount to Rs. 24,858-3-8 for six months, which alone is a very heavy charge on such a small concern. The demand for the company's production has been very disappointing; special efforts have been made to reduce the stocks, but with success. The above causes, coupled with the high price of cotton and the gradual decline in the value of cloth and yarn, account for, in a great measure, the unfortunate position of the company. The pressing season has been very disappointing. An arrangement was made with Messrs. Ralli Brothers to secure the whole of their pressing, which was expected to find the presses full employment. The cotton season, however, commenced very late and the supplies throughout have been very small; so that this part of the company's business, from which a profitable result was looked for, has been a source of loss. This season the company has pressed 9,470 bales against 28,155 bales last year. In the present unsatisfactory state of the cotton industry generally, and seeing every prospect of the company incurring further heavy losses, we strongly recommend that the assets of the company be realised with as little delay as possible, and the net proceeds distributed amongst the shareholders. From the advice of the company's solicitors appears that the company are empowered by their memorandum of association (clause III., section (*c*) to sell the property, and this we suggest should be sanctioned by the shareholders. If the company be placed into immediate liquidation it would be necessary to stop the mill forthwith, whereas, by the course suggested in previous para, we think the mill might be kept working, and thus enable us to offer it for sale as a "going concern," which we need scarcely say would be a great advantage to all concerned. After the sale of the company's mills and presses we would recommend that the company be placed in liquidation in the ordinary way.

It was also agreed to appoint Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Gangadas Kishordas as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, and to re-elect Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee and R. H. Cheetham as directors.

Mr. Shukerjee Cassinath then proposed, and Mr. Manocklall Goculdas seconded, a resolution, "That the directors be authorised to dispose of the company's mills and presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable."

Mr. Forbes said that before putting the resolution to the meeting he would point out that it was better to keep the mill going up to the date of the sale. The property would realise a better price if it were sold as a going concern than if it were allowed to stand still. If the mill were stopped the machinery would deteriorate, and there would be a loss.

Mr. Duxbury, on behalf of Dr. Knapp, whose proxy he was, and on his own behalf, protested against the sale of the mills and the presses unless due provision were previously made for payment of the claims of the preferential shareholders.

Mr. Reed remarked that that was a point he would like to explain. He found from the articles of association that they were entitled to hold their shares up to the 31st December, 1885, and they could not be asked to surrender those shares and accept ordinary ones until three months' notice had been given. He failed to see how the company's solicitors advised the directors to seek the power from the shareholders.

The chairman said Mr. Reed was under a misapprehension. The articles gave the company no power to call up any preferential shares. There was a proviso that preference shareholders must receive payment in full for their shares at Rs. 100 each. Power was also given to the company to issue ordinary shares to replace the capital that would be expunged by the paying off of the preferential shares.

Mr. Reed remarked that it was clear to him that the company could not by reason of its liabilities continue business. He was in favour of liquidation, but he was not in favour of giving the board of directors the powers of liquidators. In saying so he did not wish them to understand that he was against them all individually; but he was certainly against his native friends on the board, who were, in his opinion, friends of the mortgagees. He thought that if the company were to be wound up it should be done by independent liquidators. The directors had so far been able to do no good. Mr. Reed was also of opinion that there were great irregularities in the business of the company.

The chairman said the directors would take no steps against the wishes of the majority of the shareholders. Their duty was to carry out the wishes of the majority, and Mr. Reed could rely on it that while he (the chairman) was at the head of the board no other policy would be carried out.

Mr. Reed did not wish his native friends to run away with the idea that he was personally against them; but as they were friends of the mortgagees it was not their business to accept offices of this kind. A liquidation under the circumstances of the company required the strictest inquiries.

Mr. Forbes said that no proposal had been made to put the company into liquidation. The directors had offers for the presses, and these from time to time had been submitted to the shareholders. Each time these offers had been less and less, and it was far the best plan for the directors to be empowered to at once accept any good offer they may get. As soon as that was done, a meeting would be called and the liquidators appointed.

Mr. Reed asked if he was to understand that the directors had power to accept any such offer.

The chairman replied that they did not wish to take that power. They wished to put it to the meeting, and see if the shareholders were willing to give them the power.

Mr. Reed trusted that the shareholders would support him in withholding such power. As a shareholder he would oppose any proposal to that effect.

The chairman said that it must be recollected that the directors were quite powerless to continue the working of the mill. Notice had been given that no more money would be advanced for its purposes, and therefore the company had either to go into immediate liquidation or sell the concern. To his mind it appeared that no possible harm could result if the directors were authorised to accept any good offer that may be made

Mr. Reed asked the chairman if he was in possession of the names of the persons who had made the offers he alluded to.

Mr. Forbes replied that he did not know, but he could surmise.

Mr. Reed said the company ought to be put into voluntary liquidation if its affairs were so bad. The shareholders did not want to be under any further obligation to the mortgagees. It was a crying shame that the directors had not stopped the concern long ago. (A laugh from one of the directors.) They were no doubt aware that a certain solicitor was about to bring an action against a well-known firm. The directors were certainly responsible for their action.

The chairman said the directors were some of the largest shareholders in the company, and they were doing their best in the interests of the shareholders. He thought it would be best to put the proposal before the meeting. Before doing so, however, in reply to Mr. Duxbury, he would say that his protest would be recorded in the proceedings of the meeting.

The proposition was put to the meeting, and was carried by seven in its favour as against six against it.

Mr. Reed was understood to give warning to the directors that he would not rest till he had taken legal opinion. He considered it was not the office of the directors to do what they were doing.

Mr. Bhugooboy, who had come in towards the close of the meeting, wanted to know if Mr. Reed's protest was to be recorded.

Mr. Forbes explained that Mr. Reed had made no protest, but said that his remarks would be recorded in the proceedings.

The meeting then terminated.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle. Rs.	Seraglio. Rs.	Speke Hall. Rs.	General. Rs.	Total amount. Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	50	775	1,314-8-4	8,104-15-1	10,244-7-5
E C K Ollivant, Esq, CS ..	..	..	..	25-0-0	25-0-0
The Girls of the Churney-road, Government Girls' School through A Framjee Mehta, Esq	..	..	..	10-0-0	10-0-0
A Parsee family through Peroshaw D Modi, Esq	..	..	...	7-0-0	7-0-0
An offertory from St. Saviour's Church, Abu, by Rev C F H Johnston through Harold Curjel, Esq	..	..	..	88-5-0	88-5-0
A Parsee Lady"	..	..	...	5-0-0	5-0-0
Total Rs...	50	775	1,324-8-4	8,230-4-1	10,379,12-5

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 21st instant, Dr. H. Cook in the chair. The members present were Drs. Chunilal Ghordhundas, S. V. Kane, Jumnadas Premchund, D. B. Master, J. J. Cursetji, P. B. Nariman, W. K. Hatch, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Atmaram Pandurang, R. K. Vacha, B. S. Shroff, R. N. Laskari, N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji, V. B. Joshi, G. B. Prabharkar, Perozshaw Pallonjee, A. D. Nanji, A. V. Velkar, R. P. Bharucha, V. G. Ghidh, F. D. Divecha, A. D. Mody, A. P. Kama, M. G. Deshmokh, J. A. De Gama, Shantaram Vithal, R. N. Khory, K. R. Vicaji and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. Visitors—Drs. S. K. Nariman, F. R. Bone-setter, B. H. Dantra, and Meherjeebhoy R. Setna.

The following proposition of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, was carried by a majority:—"To provide for the present as well as for any future overcrowding of students in the Grant Medical College, and especially to afford a wider field for advanced clinical study and for the attainment thereby by its graduates the position of professor and of hospital physician and hospital surgeon, and consulting physician and consulting surgeon, from which owing to the present constitution of that institution, not only these graduates, but any other men outside the service, however distinguished in the profession, are debarred—it is absolutely necessary, in the deliberate opinion of this society, that another college attached to another hospital, *i. e.*, G. T. Hospital, be instituted, and their management conducted on those economic and popular principles on which similar institutions are conducted in all the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the continents of Europe, America, and Australia."

It was proposed by Dr. Ardesir P. Kama, and seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, and agreed—"That a copy of the resolution passed at this meeting be submitted to Government for consideration by the President and Secretary."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant:—

THE COLABA COTTON GREEN.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, No. 2360, dated 11th July, recommending that the existing rate of rent, viz., one rupee per square yard, be adhered to for the Colaba Cotton Green for the season 1885-86, and that should the Colaba Company desire it, the Trustees should continue the working of the Joint Cotton Green for the ensuing year.

Resolution.—Intimation should be given to the Colaba Company that the Trustees do not propose to alter the rent of the Colaba Cotton Green for the next season, 1885-86. Should the Colaba Company agree to this, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, should be informed, and requested, if necessary, to obtain the sanction of Government to the same rate being continued on the Government portion of the Cotton Green for the season 1885-86. The Colaba Company should also be informed that the Trustees are willing, if the Colaba Company desire it, to continue the working of the Cotton Green for the same period.

EXPORT CHARGES.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 20th June, forwarding a memorial, signed by themselves and many other firms in Bombay, in which it is represented that the charge levied at the dock on export goods taken on board from lighters falls heavily on shipments made from the bunder to steamers loading in the stream, which afterwards move into dock, taking the lighters with them; and a proposal is made that the charge be waived on export cargo which has been shipped from bunders to the steamer loading in the stream on or before the day previous to the day on which the steamer goes into dock. Submitted report from the Dock Superintendent, No. 2489, dated 22nd June. Submitted minutes of the Dock Committee. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees, were not read.

Resolution.—The Trustees, after careful consideration of the proposal, cannot approve of the change suggested, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers should be informed accordingly, with a request to communicate this decision to the firms who signed the memorial forwarded by them.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF GUN CARRIAGE BASIN.

Submitted letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 573, dated 13th February, inquiring on what terms the Trustees would be prepared to make over to Government the half of the Gun Carriage Basin which belongs to them, together with the wharf frontage and a strip of land alongside the wharf 100 feet in width. Submitted report by the Traffic Manager (No. 7126, dated 21st February), stating that a portion of the land shown on the plan forwarded by the Consulting Engineer, does not belong to the Trustees, but that he sees no objection to the basin and wharf frontage and the land which does belong to the Trustees being made over to Government. Submitted letter written to the Consulting Engineer, making inquiries as to the payment of wharfage fees on stores for railways other than the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which may be landed at the wharf referred to, as in fixing the price of the property required by Government consideration must be had to the wharfage fees that may be lost to the Trust by the transfer. Submitted letter from the consulting Engineer (No. 857, dated 6th March) requesting that the question of the price at which the property will be made over to Government may be kept quite distinct from that of the wharfage fees, and forwarding copy of the contract between Government and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company regarding the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Submitted plan furnished by the Engineer, showing the area of the Trustees' property at the Gun Carriage Bunder and the area required by Government. Submitted minute by the chairman, which is concurred in by the Land Committee, recommending that Government be informed that the Trustees are prepared to transfer the basin, wharf frontage, and land shown on the plan, on payment of a sum proportionate to the price (Rs. 4,75,000) for which the whole property was purchased by Government for the Trust; and that in fixing the proportion the Trustees are willing to leave out of the calculation the area comprised in the basin, which, taking 29,061 square yards as the area of the whole of the property, exclusive of the basin, and 10,200 as the portion to be transferred, will give Rs. 1,66,718 as the price to be paid by Government. These papers having been circulated to the Trustees, were not read.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

AN UNPROTECTED QUARRY-HOLE.

Read letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, No. 2342, dated 2nd July, bringing to the notice of the Trustees the unprotected state of a quarry-hole on their estate at Tank Bunder. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 9th July, stating that the quarry-hole in question is being gradually filled up with kutchra from the Trustees' estates, and that to fill it up at once with moorum from the Gorupdeo hill would cost about Rs. 7,508; but in the meantime, to prevent persons falling into it, a fence 5 feet high might be placed round three sides, at a cost of about Rs. 200. Read minutes of the Land Committee, recommending that a fence should be put up as proposed by the Acting Engineer, but only 3 feet 6 inches in height, and that such saving as may be practicable on account of the reduction in height be made in the estimated expenditure of Rs. 200.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

THE LAND AT COLABA.

Read letter from Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, dated 8th July, offering to purchase, at the rate of Rs. 7 per square yard, the whole of the Trustees' land at Colaba lying to the south of the land leased to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desai. Read minutes of the Land Committee, recommending that the land be not sold, but that a lease of it for 50 years be offered at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years, and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, the arrangement of buildings being subject to the approval of the Port Trust Engineer.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent to Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee in accordance with the recommendation of the Land Committee.

ROADS ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 29th June, furnishing the following estimate of the cost of completing certain roads on the Elphinstone estate, east of Frere-road, in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Commissioner. Repairs to roads and footpaths, Rs. 702; constructing 9 in. pipe sewer with manholes in Dock-road, Rs. 3,999—Rs. 4,701. Read minutes of Land Committee.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The work to be proceeded with at once.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 14th July, 1885.	For week ended 14th July, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour........	23	19
„ „ out of „	17	18
„ transported	18	11
„ attended to	4	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ended 13th July, 1885.	For week ended 13th July, 1884.
Vessels entered	8	12
„ left	9	6
„ remaining in dock	10	16

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. GILBERT GEORGE JEREMIAH.—Typhoid fever is just now rather prevalent in Madras, several deaths having occurred last week from this disease. Mr. Gilbert George Jeremiah, whose death we regret to have to record, fell a victim to typhoid fever yesterday evening, at his residence, Egmore. Mr. Jeremiah was the senior pleader of the Madras Court of Small Causes and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, having had a considerable practice for upwards of twenty-six years. He was a well known and esteemed member of the Eurasian community, in whose behalf he exerted himself strenuously. He was for many years a Director of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums, whose interest he had at heart, and he was always a liberal supporter of the local charities. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and five children. He was fifty-two years of age. Mr. Scharlieb, the Officiating Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, on learning of Mr. Jeremiah's death, directed that the Court close at 3 p. m. to-day, in respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.—*Mail.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

THE fifty-first annual encounter between the rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a victory for the light blues by seven wickets. This margin is apparently a favourite one, seeing that for the last four years a seven wicket victory has been obtained, three of them being credited to Cambridge, and one, that of last year, to Oxford. Of the total matches played, 23 have been won by Cambridge, 23 by Oxford, and 2 have been drawn. The match from a paper stand-point appeared to be a very even one. In the trial fixtures both were singularly unfortunate, neither having succeeded in winning a contest. Of the eight matches played by Cambridge, four were drawn, and the rest lost; while Oxford fared still worse, suffering defeat in five of the seven fixtures on their card, and playing two drawn games. Judged by their performance in the Metropolis immediately before the match, the difference between them was but slight. The elevens placed in the field by Surrey, on wickets favourable for run-getting, were nearly identical; but the Oxonians were defeated by an innings and 17 runs, as against a reverse by 131 runs sustained by Cambridge. At Lord's, however, the former showed to better advantage, and though both were defeated Oxford lost but by two wickets, as against Cambridge's eight. This comparatively favourable result was, no doubt, due to a brilliant batting performance by Brain, to whose early discomfiture in the University match in both innings must be attributed to a certain degree the collapse of Oxford. It is somewhat singular that, as last year, one of the crack members of the team should fall so lamentably short of expectations from the trial matches, while not a few may remark between the similarity of the two names, Brain and O'Brien.

The Oxonians were lucky enough to win the toss and naturally availed themselves of going first to the wickets; but the start was a most disastrous one, as ere half a dozen overs had been completed Brain, who is reckoned one of the mainstays of the team, was sent back, by a brilliant one-handed catch at short-leg, while Buckland and Key both left at 23. O'Brien and Page then made a plucky attempt to turn the tide, and, thanks to steady cricket, put a very different complexion on the game; but ere the century had been hoisted both had been sent back, and the others offering but little resistance, the innings was concluded in about two hours and a half for 136—a total far below what they had been judged capable of. O'Brien's 44 may truly be said to be the feature of the innings. Going in at the fall of the second wicket for 23, he had scored 44 out of the 72 made while batting. His capital contribution was all the more welcome in consequence of his ill-luck last year and his poor form in the trial fixtures this season. A word of praise must also be accorded to Toppin's bowling. His fast deliveries were very serviceable, especially towards the end of the innings, and seemed to have thoroughly mastered the defence of the Oxonians. In fielding the Cambridge men displayed unusual activity, and not a single chance was allowed to pass unaccepted. On the light blues going in to bat, it was soon seen that the bowling would be collared, and though Page frequently changed the trundlers, the score mounted steadily, both playing patient and faultless cricket, the hits being clean, and, except when in a safe direction, along the ground. By five o'clock, or a few minutes later, Bainbridge, scoring the more rapidly, had topped 50, the next excitement being as to whether treble figures would be hoisted without the loss of a wicket. Not only was this accomplished, but the Oxford total was left behind without the pair being parted, while at six o'clock, or thereabouts, loud applause greeted the appearance of 150 on the telegraph board simultaneously with the completion of a century by the Surrey and Cambridge batsman. After this it was only natural that thoroughly tired he should attempt hitting, but in this he was quickly nipped in the bud, retiring for a faultless one hundred and one. In connection therewith it may be mentioned that the score (152) is the largest for the first wicket in the inter-'Varsity contest, though Messrs. Longman and Tabor, just topped the century about a dozen seasons back. It is also about the longest partnership on record in a contest between Oxford and Cambridge, while Bainbridge's score is the ninth three-figure innings obtained in this annual match. Mr. C. W. Wright finished his career as a Cambridge cricketer, and he has batted so exceptionally well in his four matches against Oxford, that it will be interesting to give his performances in detail. In 1882 he scored 17 and 1, not out; in 1883, 102 and 29, not out; in 1884, 16 and 34; and this year, 78 and 15. For six completed innings and two not outs an aggregate of 292 runs, and an average of 48·4. We believe we are correct in stating that this record is without precedent in the Oxford and Cambridge Matches. Hawke, who succeeded Mr Bainbridge, scored double figures, and was then beaten by Cochrane, the total when play ceased for the day at seven o'clock, being 198 for but two wickets, Wright not out for a faultless seventy-four.

On the second day the chances of the contending teams fluctuated in a most exciting manner, causing all those who evinced the slightest interest in the struggle to witness a most enjoyable day's cricket. At starting, Cambridge, with 62 runs in their favour and eight wickets still to go down, apparently had the match in their own hands, but so well did Whitby and Cochrane trundle, that none of the light blues could make any headway, and when the ninth wicket fell only 56 more had been put on. Smith, however, punished the bowling most unmercifully during his short, but merry career, and when at twenty minutes past one the venture closed, Oxford were left in a minority of 151. Their start in the second innings was a most unfortunate one, Brain for the second time failing to come off, being out leg before in the first over. When Key and O'Brien brought the century on to the telegraph-board for the loss of but one other wicket—Bolitho, who, be it said, had again displayed capital cricket—there were not wanting partisans of the Oxford eleven who still stuck to their boys to win, but their hopes received a rude shock when, after Key had "patted" one tamely to the rival captain at mid-on, O'Brien foolishly essayed a next-to-impossible run from a leg-snick by his partner (Page), and threw away the most valuable wicket on his side at a critical juncture of the game. With but 40 runs to make up and seven wickets to fall there had still seemed hopes of a good fight, but the downfall of the crack through over-anxiety completely altered the complexion of affairs. The home captain, however, was not yet done with, and never losing one iota of his pluck and coolness for an instant, made a final effort to pull the match out of the fire. The single innings defeat was averted at half-past four with six wickets still in hand, but then ensued a thorough collapse, Hildyard's departure being quickly followed by that of Buckland, while Newton and Cochrane fell at 176, and Whitby (the ninth wicket) a run later. Here, however, another great surprise was in store, as with 26 runs only in hand, and but Bastard to follow, a speedy termination seemed probable. So well, however, did the dark blue secretary keep up his end (only punishing loose balls), while his leader hit, that no fewer than 62 were added to the total, change after change in the attack being tried till, at 239, Smith found his way to Bastard's wicket. This left the Cantabs 89 to get to win, and in the half-hour that remained ere stumps were drawn for the day 28 of these were "knocked off" for the loss of one wicket, that of Wright. On the third day Cambridge had nine wickets to fall and 61 runs to make to win, and in an hour the runs required were wiped off for the last of two more wickets. Kemp hit out in fine style, and with Buxton should prove very useful to the light blues during his 'Varsity career. Full score and analysis:—

OXFORD.

a J. H. Brain (Clifton and Oriel), c Rock, b Toppin......	1
a E. H. Buckland (Marlboro' and New,) b Rock......	16
a K. J. Key (Clifton and Oriel), b Toppin	5
a T. C. O'Brien (Private and New Inn Hall), c Smith, b Rock	44
a H. V. Page (captain) (Cheltenham and Wadham), b Smith	22
a L. D. Hildyard (Private and Trinity), b Toppin	13
a W. E. T. Bolitho (Harrow and Trinity), b Toppin......	24
A. E. Newton (Eton and Pembroke), l b w, b Toppin...	1
A. H. J. Cochrane (Repton and Hertford), b Toppin...	1
a H. O. Whitby (Leamington and Lincoln), b Toppin ..	1
a E. W. Bastard (Sherborne and Wadham), not out	4
Byes 2, l-b 2	4
Total	136

SECOND INNINGS.

Brain, l b w, b Rock	0	Newton, b Smith	11
Buckland, b Smith	0	Cochrane, b Smith	0
Key, c Hawke, b Toppin...	51	Whitby, c Hawke, b Rock	0
O'Brien, run out	28	Bastard, b Smith	12
Page, not out	78	Byes 6, l-b 5	11
Hildyard, c Wright, b Buxton......	18		
Bolitho, b Smith......	30	Total	239

CAMBRIDGE.

a C. W. Wright (Charterhouse and Trinity), b Whitby..	78
a H. W. Bainbridge (Eton and Trinity), c Cochrane, b Brain	101
a Hon. M. B. Hawke (captain), (Eton and Magdalene), b Cochrane	17
a C. W. Rock (Australia and Clare), b Cochrane	6
a J. A. Turner (Uppingham and Trinity), b Whitby	3
G. M. Kemp (Shrewsbury and Trinity), c Bolitho, b Whitby	29
C. D. Buxton (Harrow and Trinity), c Newton, b Whitby	2
a F. Marchant (Eton and Trinity), run out	8
a P. J. de Paravicini (Eton and Trinity), b Cochrane	0
C. Toppin (Sedbergh, Yorkshire, and St. John's), not out	11
a C. A. Smith (Charterhouse and St. John's), c O'Brien, b Bastard	23
Byes 4, l-b 5	9
Total	287

CAMBRIDGE (second innings).—Wright, c Buckland, b Bastard, 15; Buxton (not out), 36; Bainbridge l b w, b Bastard, 7; Kemp, b Bastard, 26; Hawke (not out), 5; total, 89 (three wickets down).

a Signifies an old blue.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

OXFORD.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Rock (medium pace round arm)	34	15	45	2
Toppin (fast round)	27·3	6	51	7
Buxton (slow round)	5	1	12	0
Smith (medium pace round)	11	3	24	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Rock	41	12	82	2	Buxton	9	1	28	1
Toppin	26	6	58	1	Turner	3	0	3	0
Smith......	32	11	57	5					

CAMBRIDGE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Cochrane (medium left-hand)	48	27	49	3
Whitby (fast)	45	11	96	4
Bastard (slow left-hand)	38·3	20	58	1
Page (medium)	20	11	33	0
Buckland (slow)	10	4	13	0
O'Brien (medium)......	3	1	8	0
Brain (medium right-hand)	9	3	23	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Cochrane..	10	5	14	0	Bastard....	22	14	15	3
Whitby ..	7	1	28	0	Page	6·2	3	18	0
Buckland..	10	6	14	0					

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17 4	Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule ...		18 0
	MADEIRA.		
38 0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule		40 0
32 8	Madeira, direct, excellent wine, red ...		34 0
24 0	Madeira ... ...blue		25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.		
21 0	Carlowitz, superior selected, blue capsule ...		22 0
19 4	Carlowitz, red, very choice ...		20 0
	WHISKY.		
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old ...		38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 yearsld ...		34 0
25 0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky ...		26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...		24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted ...		22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure ...		24 0
18 8	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand ...		19 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks ...		27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock ...		25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure ...		24 0
18 8	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand ...		19 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.		
14 12	Lefavre Cognac, Breon Brand ...		15 0
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy ...		20 0
24 0	Monogram Cognac ...		25 0
27 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" ...		28 0
29 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour" ...		30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" ...		34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" ...		39 0
45 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old ...		48 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica ...		23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple" ...		21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality ...		23 0
22 4	Dry Gin ...		23 0
18 0	Geneva, in flasks, the best ...		18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic ...		18 8

STONE'S LG/A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale
STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
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WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs. a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	Petit Medoc.	...Good useful household Wine	5 0
9 8	Medoc Superior.	...Soft and Excellent value	5 8
10 0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines (recommended).	6 0
12 0	St. Estephe		7 0
12 8	St. Emmillion		7 8
13 0	Chateau de France	Favorite Breakfast Wines. (strongly recommended).	7 8
15 0	Margaut		8 8
16 0	Haut Canon		9 0
17 0	Mouton Rothschild	...Soft and Fully matured	9 8
20 0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet. (strongly recommended) — Rich after Dinner Wines...	11 0
23 0	Chateau Lafitte		12 8
26 0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with Beautiful Aroma.	14 0
28 0	Chateau Margaux		16 0

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WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
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CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cholera Pills, which were at the last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from death's door. I am so sure of the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the medicine to my knowledge. I hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large and establish your reputation.
Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills, to which I had to resort to once owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dreadful calamity. I can confidently recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.
You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like. Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.

Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.
MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankful by your attending and using your valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *cholera* in the month of July, 1881. I should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am certain she never would have lasted, as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor. Yours very truly,
HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.

Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.
At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifying to the satisfactory results that have on all occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera cases during the late epidemic in Lahore. I was invariably associated with him in his labors during that time, and had every opportunity of personally observing its efficacy. In my own family it was the means, by God's blessing, of restoring my little girl to health, as she had the peculiar symptoms of the disease.
W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

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MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
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DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta Internationa Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.
The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

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Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

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Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

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Destroys this troublesome animal.

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a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

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Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchoce Inlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

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Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

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Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

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Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

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Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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Age.	30	35	40	
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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WELLS "Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
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ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.